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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1872. NO. 287.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

At Emporium, August 14th, to be addressed by W. T. Haines, Esq.

At Sharon, August 14th. Speakers, Hon. W. W. Ketchum and W. T. Haines, Esq.

At New Castle, August 17th. Messrs. Ketchum and Haines.

At Washington, August 19th. Messrs. J. Vannote and W. T. Haines.

At Greensburg, August 20th. Mr. Haines.

At Titusville, August 22d. Messrs. Ketchum and Haines.

At Oil City, August 23d. Messrs. Ketchum and Haines.

At Franklin, August 24th. Messrs Ketchum and Haines.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Queen Victoria's Speech to Parliament.

LONDON, August 10.—The following is the full text of the Queen's speech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—The time has arrived when you may properly relinquish the performance of your arduous duties for a time of repose, which has been honorably earned by your devoted assiduity. I rejoice to inform you that the controversy which had arisen between my government and the United States, in consequence of the presentation of the American claims for indirect damages under the Treaty of Washington, was composed by a spontaneous declaration of the arbitrators entirely consistent with the views I announced to you at the opening of the session. In concurrence with your action, on the part of the United Kingdom, the Parliament of Canada has passed the acts necessary to give effect to the treaty within the Dominion. The arrangements contemplated by that instrument are therefore now in progress, and I reflect with satisfaction that the subjects with which it has dealt no longer offer any impediment to perfect concord between two kindred nations.

Since I addressed you, at the commencement of the session, I have received from France a formal notice which would bring to an end the commercial treaty of 1860. That government, however, has indicated a desire for further communication. In any correspondence on the subject I shall be guided by my earnest anxiety to secure attention to the just claims of my subjects, by the friendly feeling which has so long united the two countries, and by my conviction of the moral as well as the material benefits derived by each from free intercourse between them.

I had great satisfaction in concluding with Germany a treaty, in conformity with the provisions of the act of 1870, for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals. I am engaged in making similar arrangements with other powers.

My government has taken steps intended to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. I have cheerfully given my assent to an act of the Legislature of Cape Colony for the establishment in that colony of what is now a generally known and responsible government.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, my acknowledgments are due to you for the ample provision which you have made for the varying exigencies of the public service. My Lords and Gentlemen, although the wants and expectations of the country seem to outstrip every effort of Parliament in its career of legislative improvement, I notice with satisfaction the many additions which you have been enabled to make during the present year to our laws. The act in reference to outrages of the natives in the islands of the Pacific ocean is well designed, by providing for the more easy and effectual prevention and punishment of the offenses at which it is aimed, to promote the ends of humanity and the honor of the empire. The act for the localization of the army, while it strengthens the defensive system of the country will tend indispensable aid in effecting those important reforms which have been approved by Parliament. The act which establishes the ballot will assist to secure alike the independence of the voter and the tranquility and purity of elections for members of Parliament. Although you have been unable during the present session to mature any measure directed against corrupt practices in the choice of members of the House of Commons, I observe with pleasure that the cognate subject of municipal elections has had your attention, and that you have presented to me a law which is well calculated to check existing evils and which provides a tribunal for trying the validity of such elections. By the Scottish education act you have made provision for the further extension and greater efficacy of the training of the young throughout Scotland, in accordance with the conscientious and deep rooted convictions of the people and with the principles of religious freedom. The act for establishing a board of local government in Ireland, modeled on the English statute of 1871, supplies the machinery for giving effect to many useful laws, and promises to extend within that portion of the united kingdom the solid benefits of popular local institutions. The measure for the amendment of the act of uniformity based upon careful inquiry and a large amount of ascertained consent, has, without offense or shock, introduced useful modifications into the ancient system of divine worship, to which a large portion of my people are warmly attached. The public health act, though it does not embrace all the enactments which could have been desired, has, by the establishment of efficient and duly organized local authorities, done much both for the enforcement of the present sanitary law and for rendering more easy what yet remains to be accomplished in the way of legislative provision on the subject. The act for regulating the custody and management of the large funds held by the Court of Chancery will relieve a numerous class of suitors in that court from the risks and inconveniences to which they may heretofore have been more or less exposed, and likewise tend to increase the stability of our finances. I am gratified to find, by the acts for the regulation of mines, that you have been enabled to supply new securities for the safety and advantage of large bodies of my subjects engaged in this great branch of industry. The enactments embodied in the measure for the regulation of the licensing system constitute a sensible improvement upon the existing law. I trust the several regulations for the police, which they include, will be found conducive to public order.

I am able to speak favorably both of the tranquility and the growing prosperity of Ireland. The revenue is in a flourishing condition. While I cordially congratulate you on the activity of trade and industry, I hope it will be borne in mind that periods of unusually rapid changes in prices of commodities and in the value of labor are likewise periods which more than ever call for the exercise of moderation and forethought, in bidding you farewell, I ask you to join with me in acknowledging the abundant mercies of Almighty God and imploring their continuance.

Statue Unveiled at Berlin.

BERLIN, August 10.—The statue commemoration of Jahn, founder of the gymnastic exercises practiced by the organization known as Turnvereine, was unveiled to-day with solemn ceremonies in the presence of an immense concourse of people. A festive procession marched to the square, comprising deputations from England, America, Austria, Hungary and Germany. Members of the ministry and the authorities of the city participated in the exercises.

Miscellaneous Dis atches.

PARIS, August 10.—A dispatch from Trouville states that Gontaut Byron, Minister to Berlin, who has been in consultation with President Thiers, and received full instructions from him concerning the fulfillment of the conditions of the evacuation treaty, and also with regard to the approaching conference between three European emperors, will return at once to his post in Berlin.

LONDON, August 10.—The American fleet did not arrive in the Thames last night, having stopped at Deal, where it now remains at anchor.

PARIS, August 10.—Six hundred Communist prisoners, who since their conviction have been incarcerated in the military prison on the Island of Aix, sailed yesterday on the transport Garonne for New Caledonia, where they are to serve out the sentences imposed upon them.

PARIS, August 10.—Count De Vogue, French Embassador to Turkey, has resigned, because of his official actions failed to meet the approval of Count De Remusat. Admiral Ronciere Le Noury will probably be Count De Vogue's successor.

LONDON, August 10.—General Sherman visited Woolwich Arsenal yesterday, and witnessed several experiments. He subsequently lunched with the officers, and returned last night to London.

Passenger fares and freight tariffs on the English railways have increased in consequence of the advance in the price of coal.

The Portland breakwater was formally opened to-day by the Prince of Wales.

MADRID, August 11.—King Amadeus arrived at Bilboa, in the province of Biscay, yesterday and was cordially welcomed by the people. The King has issued pardons to several leading Carlists.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 10, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼@93; for account 92⅝. United States Bonds—5-20s of '62, 91; do of '65, 92¼; do of '67, 92 10-16s, 92⅝. Tallow 43s 3d@46s 6d.

FRANKFORT, August 10.—United States Bonds—5-20s of '62, 92¼.

PARIS, August 10.—Rentes 55 francs 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 10d; Orleans 10¾@10¾d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s. Flour 28s 6d@30s. Corn 29s. Lard 38s 3d. Cheese 54s. Cumberland middles 29s 6d; short rib middles 34s 3d. Turpentine 24s.

Murder of a Brother by His Sister.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—A young lady named Wills, living at Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, had an altercation with her brother on Friday night, and in a fit of de peration seized a shot gun and killed him instantly.

POLITICAL.

Republican Jollification at Wooster, Ohio.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, OHIO, August 11, 1802.

The Republicans held a large and spirited jollification meeting here last night. The meeting convened in the Court House, but afterward adjourned to the open air to accommodate the hundreds who could not gain access to the court room. Speeches were made in the Court House by Captain R. R. Donnelly and Hon. M. Welker, and in the open air by Ben. Douglas, Captain A. S. McClure and M. L. Smyser. Immediately after the meeting a Grant and Wilson club was organized, and four hundred names enrolled. The Democratic and Liberal jollification over North Carolina had taken place a week before, on the receipt of the first news from that State.

Grant and Wilson Demonstration at Canton, Ohio.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., August 11, 1872.

A large Grant and Wilson meeting was held last evening on the Court House steps, which was quite a spirited affair. A successful torch light procession, the torch bearers wearing gay uniforms, preceded the speaking, marching through the principal streets. Major L. D. Woodworth, of Youngstown, candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth district, was to have addressed the meeting, but sickness prevented. Speeches were made by Walter Campbell, of Youngstown, brother of Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming Territory. Mr. Campbell confined himself principally to a comparison of the records of the two parties. Major McKinley followed in a glorification speech over the result in North Carolina. Captain Ed. S. Meyer, of the regular army, who has lived South since the war, next spoke. According to his statement of personal observation the feeling of reconciliation which is claimed by some has scarcely any existence, just the contrary being true. E. B. Ballard sang a campaign song and Eli Miller closed the meeting with an exhortation to Republicans to do their duty.

Declines to Come Out Straight.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A letter has been received by Senator James O'Brien, from Blanton Duncan, asking him to organize a straight out Democratic movement in this city. It is understood, however, that O'Brien declines to have anything to do with the matter.

Tilton on the Stump in Maine.

PORTLAND, ME., August 10.—Theodore Tilton addressed a large meeting of Liberal Republicans here this evening. Horace Greeley will be in this city on Wednesday next.

Full "Liberal" State Ticket of Louisiana—Democrats Indorse Greeley.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—The Liberal Convention nominated the following full State ticket: For Governor, D. B. Penn, of Orleans; Lieutenant Governor, J. S. Young, of Claiborne; Auditor, Jas. Graham, of New Orleans; Secretary of State, F. F. Dumas, of Orleans, colored; Attorney General, W. J. Kernan, of East Feliciana; Superintendent of Education, J. W. McDonald, of Webster; Congressman-at-large, George L. Smith, of Orleans. The convention then adjourned, no fusion having been effected. It is now believed that Pinchbackers will rise with the Custom House faction. The Democrats of the First district nominated F. C. Seacherie for Congress.

"Liberal" Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 10.—Turner Hall, in West Twelfth street, was crowded to-night to its utmost capacity by our German citizens, to listen to the speech of Senator Carl Schurz. During the progress of the meeting there were a greatly increased number of the hall was addressed in the English language by ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, Hon. John Wentworth, and others.

Resolutions in Tennessee Denouncing the Rebel General Cheatham for Congress.

NASHVILLE, August 10.—The Democratic County Convention met here to-day and appointed delegates to the State Convention, which assembles on the 21st inst., to nominate an additional candidate for Presidential Elector and one for Congressman for the State at large. The delegates were instructed to vote for Gen. B. F. Cheatham for Congressman at large.

Colored People of Tennessee Condemn Sumner.

NASHVILLE, August 10.—At a meeting of colored citizens, held at Library Hall, resolutions were adopted condemning the course of Mr. Sumner, and a committee appointed to forward them to him.

"A. J." An Anything-to-Beat-Grant Man.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., August 11.—Ex-President Johnson spoke here last evening for two hours and a quarter. Johnson said he was no candidate for office. The government had been drifting from constitutional principles, and had become the plaything of an irresponsible Congress at the dictation of an usurping executive. He reviewed Grant's course in administration with severity, and dismissed official gift-taking as bribery. He favored the one term principle, and the election of the President by a direct vote. The re-election of Grant would be a national disaster. He accepted Greeley on the principle of the universal presence of God's providence beyond human control, which has limited the choice to two men. Patriots cannot hesitate to choose between Greeley and Grant. Whether Grant is or is not my party, but let us all unite in saying this is my country. The country must have reconciliation, restoration of civil rights to all citizens, confidence between people and the form of civil service. He pleaded for a return of the ancient reverence for the constitution and official obligations.

Senator Anthony not a "Liberal."

NEW YORK, August 11.—Senator Anthony is at Saratoga, and in an interview with a reporter upon political matters, showed no change in his Republican sentiments.

Straight-Out Democratic Movement in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 11.—Major W. C. Morean, nominated two years ago as a candidate for Congress in the Eighth district on the Democratic ticket, and a member of the Executive Committee that called the Louisville Convention, has issued an address to the Democracy of Indiana, in which he denounces the nomination of Greeley and calls on true Democrats of the State to organize and send delegates to the Louisville convention on the 3d of September. He claims that there are thousands of Democrats who see no occasion for turning their backs on the party, and who will not support a Republican for President.

Immense Grant Meeting in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., August 11.—An immense meeting was held last evening in the park, to celebrate the Republican victory in North Carolina, which was universally conceded to be the largest political meeting ever held here. Unexpected delegations of Germans flocked in. The number gathered is estimated by competent judges to range from twelve to fifteen thousand. Speeches were made by Hon. J. F. Robinson, Hon. R. C. Sherman, Hon. H. G. Blake, Dr. Mier, editor of the *Anzeiger*, and Hon. Davis Caldwell. The meeting was tendered in by a salute of two hundred guns and a display of fireworks. It wound up by the Grant Wide Awake clubs making a magnificent display of torches in the afternoon. The Republicans claim that they will carry the city by 2,500 majority for Grant and Wilson, and Cuyahoga county by 5,000 majority.

A Prominent Ohio Democrat Out for Grant.

CLEVELAND, August 11.—Major J. W. Carson, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, has announced his intention of giving his support for Grant, on the ground of good business policy, saying that he had no confidence in Greeley's financial ability. His course has taken the Democracy by surprise. His example, it is said, has been followed by others.

The German Rolling Into Line for General Grant.

CLEVELAND, O., August 11.—The business men among the Germans here, and the oldest Democratic German paper in this city, as well as the *Anzieger*, till recently a Greeley German paper, have come out for Grant.

Enthusiastic Reception of Senator Wilson at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 11.—Yesterday was a lively day in this city. Senator Wilson in the afternoon made a political speech in defense of the administration to a very large and enthusiastic audience. Several of the surrounding towns sent delegations by special trains. In the evening there was a grand torchlight procession in honor of the news from North Carolina, and Senator Pratt, of Logansport, delivered a masterly speech of two hours' duration.

Summer Raises Another Question of Veracity.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Mr. Sumner has written a letter, addressed to A. D. White, ex-San Domingo Commissioner, in which he says he is surprised by White's statement that he had misrepresented facts in regard to Frederick Douglass. Mr. Sumner repeats that his allusion was to the exclusion of Douglass from the common table of the mail packet, and his exclusion he rebuked, and that he said that President Grant carefully omitted Douglass, who was in Washington at the time, from the dinner to the commissioners, and thus repeated the indignity. Sumner adds the statements of A. M. Green and James Wormley, colored, to show that Douglass complained of the neglect, and felt it keenly. Sumner adds that Douglass, at his house, said he felt like the President's neglect, which was less excusable, as he had gone to San Domingo at the express invitation of the President, and on his return was insulted on board the Potomac mail packet, and that an investigation by President Grant would have been a proper rebuke to those who had insulted him.

Hayti and San Domingo News.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 24.—The proposed foreign loan of three millions is not required. The Senate has accepted the loan of a million. Gen. Brice is expected to go to Berlin for the purpose of remonstrating with the German government about the late bombardment.

HAVANA, August 10.—Advices from San Domingo to the 1st inst., report the country tranquil. Cabral has disbanded his forces and gone to Port-au-Prince to offer his services to the Haytiens. Luperon's popularity has relapsed.

STATE POLITICS.

Grant and Wilson Club at Tyrone.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TYRONE, PA., August 10, 1882.

A large number of Republicans and Democrats met in Caldwell's Hall, this, Saturday evening and formed a Grant and Wilson club, with the election of D. T. Caldwell as President, Hon. Jacob Bierley, Isaac P. Walton and Christ. Senger as Vice Presidents, J. C. Kegel as Secretary, and B. Guyer as Treasurer. The meeting was very enthusiastic and the Greeley hybrids correspondingly depressed.

Grant and Wilson Club at St. Petersburg.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ST. PETERSBURG, PA., August 10, 1872.

At a meeting of the friends of Grant and Wilson, held at the law office of Owen and Fay last evening, a Grant and Wilson club was organized with the following officers: President, Col. W. H. McLaughlin; Vice Presidents, J. C. Patterson and J. F. Farner; Secretary, J. M. Place; Treasurer, T. J. Crawford. Fifty names were enrolled at the meeting. They will succeed in raising a club of two hundred members, and meet again next Friday evening.

The Clarion *Republican* says of David Maclay, the candidate for State Senator, nominated by the District Conference last week: "To the citizens of Clarion county it would be superfluous to say one word in behalf of David Maclay, the candidate for State Senate. A long residence in the county has made his name familiar to every one. He commands all the elements of strength, which will command for him not only the full party vote, but will insure a large accession from the opposition. A man of character, high-toned and honorable in his principles, he is just the man for the position. We expect to elect him, and by so doing send a man to the Senate direct from the ranks of the people, who is opposed to monopolies and rings of every description."

A large and enthusiastic Hartranft meeting was at Norristown last Friday evening. A lengthy speech was made by Hon. James Pollock to over three thousand of the friends and neighbors of the Republican candidate for Governor, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. During the speech of the ex-Governor he asked if any of General Hartranft's neighbors had ever heard or known a dishonest act being charged with a dishonest or dishonorable act in the whole course of his life until he became a candidate for the Governorship. Not a chair? The question was met by a unanimous cry of "Never! never!" There were great numbers of ladies present on the occasion, and the speaker was frequently interrupted by applause.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Greeleyites have claimed Hon. George F. Talbot, of Maine, as a staunch Greeley man. How much he inclines that way is shown in a letter to the Portland *Advertiser*, wherein he says: "Besides his most obnoxious political opinions, Mr. Greeley's personal qualities utterly unfit him for the Presidency. He lacks steadfastness and fidelity. . . . Mr. Greeley is so easily imposed upon that, with all the professions of his supporters, it seems to me the country will prefer to trust the inexperienced and, if you please, the impetuous and General Grant to fill the offices with reasonably competent and honest men, rather than the clique of cunning men who cajole and control Mr. Cincinnati Convention, and who can do anything with Mr. Greeley by flattering his vanity and ministering to his passion to be a great pacificator and compromiser."

The St. Louis *Times* (Democratic) says it is reported that ex-Governor Haight, of California, refuses to support Greeley. He is out with his party, adds the *Times*, and his party is out with him. "He knows that he has no further political favors to expect, and can consequently afford to be just as hateful as he has the name of being." The reason which the *Times* assigns in explanation of Governor Haight's course is equally applicable to the entire defection from the Republican ranks.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, which has for some time given a very uncertain sound in political matters, has at length climbed off the fence, and declares in favor of Cincinnati Democracy: "If the happy family are quarreling already over spoils in prospective, what would they do if their candidate were really elected? Would such inharmonious elements promise a more successful administration than we have had the last four years? Would not the prospect of building a new party on the ruins of the Democracy be improved by beating the programme to rehabilitate the Democracy? We prefer that candidate whose supporters believe in the platform, whose administration has already proved a general success, and whose election we know would not be followed by financial distress."

The Liberal Republicans of Georgia do not seem to have had a very festive time in clasping hands with their Democratic allies. The Georgia Democratic State Convention was held a short time since at Atlanta, and a straight Democratic ticket for electors and Governor nominated. The "Liberals," anxious to be taken into the fold, had a meeting at the same time and place, and sent a communication to their brethren offering to work and vote for all the Democratic candidates in the State, provided they could have a representation on the Democratic electoral ticket. The proposition was not entertained by the Democrats, who said they were willing to let the President's neglect, which was less excusable, as he had gone to San Domingo at the express invitation of the President, and on his return was insulted on board the Potomac mail packet, and that an investigation by President Grant would have been a proper rebuke to those who had insulted him.

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JUDGE KELLEY'S VIEWS.

A Handsome Tribute to Gen. Hartranft—Fenton, Sloucker and Tweed as Civil Reformers—A Forecast of the Presidential Campaign—A Complete Refutation of Sumner on Stanton.

One of the staff of the San Francisco *Chronicle* has called upon Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, while the latter was in the city named, and gives the cause of the call, and the result, in the paper on which he is engaged, from which the following is taken:

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is to-day one of the foremost men in the Republican party. As the leader of the tariff party in the House of Representatives, and a prominent member of the Committee of Ways and Means, he is regarded as occupying a position in that body second only to Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts. Recognizing the fact that his views on the aspect of political affairs in the East, and especially of the Gubernational contest in Pennsylvania, would have considerable significance, in view of his reputation as a shrewd and far-seeing politician, a reporter called upon him and was cordially received.

After some preliminary conversation the political condition in Pennsylvania was reached. Judge Kelley paid a handsome tribute to the character and ability of General Hartranft; he said he believed him to have been an honest and efficient civil officer, and that his popularity with the soldiers of Pennsylvania, to whose glory he added by a rare combination of reckless courage and cool discretion as a commander would have made him Governor some day, even if he had not been nominated now. With regard to the Evans fraud the Judge said that about the time of the discovery of that embezzlement nearly every prominent politician in Pennsylvania, from Gov. Geary down, was accused by the Democratic press of being connected with it. Hartranft did not escape of course, and it was just at the time of the investigation that he was pushed forward for Governor. This investigation completely exonerated Hartranft from the slightest complicity.

Passing to national issues Judge Kelley declared that Mr. Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati was a disappointment to every earnest promoter of that convention. Certainly Atkinson, Wells, Groesbeck and men of that stamp did not desire his nomination. How Carl Schurz poured forth the sadness of his heart to the strains of Stallo's piano, over the bowl had ever heard or known. That Mr. Greeley, bull, who, in a speech at Springfield, Illinois, within two years, proclaimed the doctrine that the duty of the people was to go on their farms, potatoes and other protected productions was not only a tax on the articles imported, but was adding to the cost of manufacturing, and the total home consumption, and who, as Judge Davis knows, would not have rejected the nomination for the Presidency, should have elected Governor, and practically pledged himself to so "ferocious a protectionist" is hardly credible. That such men as Frank Blair, Gratz Brown, Stockton, and other conspicuous men of the was a delegate, it is said, from one district in Philadelphia, and from another somewhere in Texas, felt enthusiastic over the nomination I do not doubt, although I was not present at the Democratic Convention Mr. Kelley said: The result is that beginning with Cincinnati and civil service and other reforms, which were their objects, you have the whole scheme controlled to the Blair family, Fenton, Sloucker, Bob Tweed, *et al* once more in power. Greeley would be of necessity a mere creature in their hands. With the Democratic party in power, the control of patronage would, of course, return to the Democratic Congressional caucus, which exercised it for more than a quarter of a century before the war. The result of the rebellion upon the Southern people, and the war and its consequent debt upon the country. The power of this caucus, and the adroitness of those who managed it, in appropriating reform, would control him in spite of his impulse. With Frank Blair on one side of the Executive chair, and Fenton on the other, the Democracy, and Senator Fenton on the other, to let him know what the friends of civil service reform, civil rights and other great moral questions desire, who can doubt that the worst men in the country would manage Mr. Greeley?

In response to a question, the Judge said further: "Now, do you think the conversion of the Democratic party to the extremest Republican views will entertain the confidence by Mr. Greeley, is one whit more earnest or deep-seated than that of our hero? Not a bit of it. He is a child in the hands of the miracle of Balaam's ass has been reproduced. Such numbers that each member of the Baltimore Convention bestrode an inspired animal on his way thither? Not a bit of it. There is not one of them that cares about electing Horace Greeley to the Presidency. Their purpose is to secure control of the Republican party, or to so divide the party that they could control the government. But they are to be disappointed, and I predict with confidence that the approaching session of the Forty-third Congress will disclose a larger Republican majority than did that of the Forty-second. Indeed the Republican majority in Pennsylvania will be materially increased.

As to the effect of Mr. Greeley's nomination and Mr. Sumner's defection upon the colored vote, Mr. Kelley said:

"The colored people of the South are necessarily illiterate, they are observant, acute and sagacious. I have had much intercourse with them at Washington, and during my visit to the South during the summer of 1867, and when the then future Greeley men of Mobile did me the honor to try to murder me while addressing a meeting. It was astonishing to me to discover how nearly they had arrived at that early day, the slight degree of importance that might be attached to the influence of any man, however prominent, who was not with them. They said that the Republican party had wrought their release from bondage. They received from it about $400,000,000 in value for their enfranchisement. They knew the slow and battling steps by which it had moved forward to that great work. They knew once did they surprise me by reference to the defection or conservatism of Senators, Cabinet Ministers, army officers or others; but in no instance did I hear condemnation, in the main, of all such peradventures, the Republican party would never cast their complete enfranchisement. As I have said, they trust it as the instrument whereby the Almighty was to restore them to Union, prosperity, peace and happiness. Mr. Sumner will find, as Mr. Greeley has already began to find, that in abandoning the Republican party they will not find a home for have arrayed himself against them. This is not only true of the colored men of the South, but of the North. Even Grant will receive as large a portion of the colored vote of Pennsylvania as Mr. Greeley or Mr. Sumner would have done had either of them been its candidate. I do not mean to say that the whole colored vote throughout the country will be cast with absolute unanimity, for we must remember that those who were colored delegates in the New York Convention that nominated Horatio Seymour. It would be too much to ask of the millions of colored people in this country, in view of the influences of personal ambition, personal hatred and personal disappointment upon such men as Schurz, Trumbull, Sumner and Greeley, to expect unanimity and disinterestedness of the entire colored race should be above such influences."

In response to a question concerning Mr. Sumner's letter, Mr. Kelley said:

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Iron Bridge Over the Shenango, at New Castle, Destroyed.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., August 10, 1872.

At about ten o'clock to-day, during a very heavy rain and thunder storm, the large iron bridge across the Shenango river, in the northern part of the city, gave way, making a complete wreck of the whole structure, and fatally injuring an old man named Davis. It is supposed that Davis had got under the bridge at one end, for shelter from the storm, and it is thought there is still another man under the bridge, as parties near the wreck say they saw another man on it when the accident occurred. It is difficult to determine the cause of the accident, whether by lightning, or from the fault of the bridge builders. The bridge was built some three years ago, and was considered one of the safest and best in the city.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

How Things Look Politically.

Republican Strength in the West.

Democrats Declaring for Grant.

Gloom at Greeley Headquarters

MISMANAGEMENT—DISGUST—DISSATISFACTION.

Remarkable Meteoric Shower.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1872.

The Political Horizon.

Since the election in North Carolina the advices received at the National Republican Campaign Committee rooms have been altogether favorable and encouraging. The Republican strength throughout the Western and Southwestern States is rapidly increasing and organizing and large numbers of Democrats are coming out in open support of Grant and Wilson.

Private reports from the Greeley headquarters in New York are gloomy and despondent, and several aspiring politicians who have lately been seeking service in the Liberal cause have returned from New York disatisfied and disgusted with the management of affairs. They complain that system, vigor and efficiency are all wanting, and unless there is a speedy change at headquarters there will be little to save in the country. Ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, who is in town, is understood to hold this opinion, and holds it so decidedly that nothing less than a prompt and decided reorganization will satisfy him.

The Republicans of Alexandria hold a ratification meeting to-morrow evening at which Col. Gilmore, of Richmond, and Moseby are expected to speak.

Sumner Leaves Washington.

Senator Sumner leaves to morrow morning for New York and expects to arrive in Boston Tuesday morning. He has not yet accepted any of the numerous invitations to participate in the campaign.

The Meteoric Shower.

The shower of meteors observed in this city on Friday night was unusually brilliant. Dr. Edward W. Schaffer, who watched and counted those falling through the northern half of the sky, noted eighty-six in the hour from 1:47 to 2:47 A. M., to which, adding twenty for small ones passing too rapidly to be seen by the observer, gives two hundred and twelve in the entire sky for one hour; or, allopting Prof. Loomis's estimate, 1,000,000 for four over the whole earth. Most of the meteors were small, radiating from a point in the northeast, though occasionally moving in a different direction. The display far surpassed any since 1866, and altogether is regarded as one of the most remarkable ever observed in this country. Last night clouds prevented observation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1872.

APPLYING CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The Treasury Department has adopted regulations providing that hereafter all appointments and promotions in the New York Custom House will be made in accordance with such rules as may be established and prescribed in the rules governing the civil service. Local examining committees have been appointed for the Custom House and its several branches in that city.

A STATEMENT DENIED.

The *Evening Star* has published a letter from St. Petersburg denying the statement that the Emperor of Russia had declined to shake hands with Lieut. Grant, and stating, on the contrary, that he was most kindly received, as also was Gen. Sherman, not only by the Emperor, but by the entire imperial family.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest barometer, now south of the lower lakes, will move into New England, with clearing weather and northerly winds from Lake Erie to West Virginia, extending eastward by Monday over the Middle and Eastern States, with northwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain areas, meantime, from Virginia northward; variable southerly and northeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; northerly and westerly winds with clearing weather from Minnesota to Michigan, and rising barometer in the Lake region, extending by Monday to the lower lakes.

Fire at Canton, Ohio.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, OHIO, August 10.

A slaughter-house, owned by Henry Winsper, and used by Christopher Eckert, was entirely destroyed by fire early this morning. Eckert's loss of hides, tallow, tools, one calf and several sheep is about $400; insured for $600; no one for their enfranchisement. They knew the slow and battling steps by which it had moved forward to that great work. They knew once did they surprise me by reference to the defection or conservatism of Senators, Cabinet Ministers, army officers or others; but in no instance did I hear condemnation, in the main, of all such peradventures, the Republican party would never cast their complete enfranchisement. As I have said, they trust it as the instrument whereby the Almighty was to restore them to Union, prosperity, peace and happiness. Mr. Sumner will find, as Mr. Greeley has already began to find, that in abandoning the Republican party they will not find a home for have arrayed himself against them. This is not only true of the colored men of the South, but of the North. Even Grant will receive as large a portion of the colored vote of Pennsylvania as Mr. Greeley or Mr. Sumner would have done had either of them been its candidate. I do not mean to say that the whole colored vote throughout the country will be cast with absolute unanimity, for we must remember that those who were colored delegates in the New York Convention that nominated Horatio Seymour. It would be too much to ask of the millions of colored people in this country, in view of the influences of personal ambition, personal hatred and personal disappointment upon such men as Schurz, Trumbull, Sumner and Greeley, to expect unanimity and disinterestedness of the entire colored race should be above such influences."

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The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1872.

THOSE who have had any doubt as to where Judge KELLEY stands in this contest, on State or National issues, are referred to his clear and ringing utterances on the situation, reported in another part of this paper. It is hardly probable that Senator SUMNER will hereafter claim Judge KELLEY as a sympathizer.

AN effort is being made among all the leading commercial organizations of the country to improve the character of the market reports sent to and from the various cities of the United States, as well as those transmitted from Europe. This is a very important improvement, and one which every business man should labor to render successful. Full and accurate telegraphic reports are demanded by all business interests, and there is great room for improvement in this respect.

GENERAL BANKS is to address the bankers and merchants of New York on the financial situation to-morrow. It is to be hoped he may see fit to explain how it came about that the rumor of a GREELEY victory in North Carolina should have been able to send stocks down and gold up at home, and why his nomination should have given a marketable value to Confederate securities, heretofore considered utterly worthless, abroad? His opinion on these matters might possibly have considerable weight among the community whom he has undertaken to enlighten.

FINDING that the colored voters of Allegheny county, in common with their friends throughout the State and country generally, are too intelligent to be deceived by SUMNER'S misrepresentations, and too patriotic to follow his example and advice, the Pittsburgh *Post* insults them by charging, in an article on the subject, that "there is no doubt that many of them repeat in election districts, and by voting often make up for lost time." Our fellow-citizens will doubtless remember as it deserves, this wholly gratuitous and unwarranted imputation; indicating as it does the character of the feelings which the Confederate party entertain toward them for their refusal to become renegades to the principles to whose operation they owe the exercise of that suffrage which—no thanks to the *Post* or its party—they enjoy.

IT is to be hoped that in pointing out the manifest unfitness of the Confederate candidate for President for the proper discharge of the functions and duties of that office, the Republican press will not neglect to bear in mind the fact that some of the more respectable of the opposition papers themselves strenuously urge the withdrawal of its associate on the ticket, upon the grounds that he is the victim of a debased appetite, and that it is not safe to elevate him to a position where he would be liable to be called to the Presidency. Three times within the last quarter of a century the Vice President has been called to take the Presidential chair, and it is the duty of every well-wisher of his country to consider this fact in connection with the peril in which the election of GREELEY would place the country.

SENATOR HENRY WILSON, the Republican Vice Presidential nominee, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Philadelphia from Indiana, where he has been laboring effectively for the Republican cause. The Senator was received on his arrival by a number of members of the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county. He brings from the Hoosier State accounts of the most encouraging character, and if GREELEY'S attempt to betray the country succeeds no better in the Keystone State than it has thus far done on the western prairies, it will prove utterly futile and abortive. Senator WILSON made twenty-two speeches in Indiana in the space of eight days, and fairly kindled the people with enthusiasm. From Philadelphia he will proceed to Maine, to carry which State the enemy are putting forth the most desperate exertions.

IN all parts of the State, where Republican meetings have been held, the best of feeling has prevailed, large audiences have been attracted, and a zeal and determination have been manifested which give very encouraging signs of victory. In those counties where, immediately following the State Convention, there were meetings of disapproval, the lines have been closely drawn, and increased Republican majorities are promised. In Chester county, where considerable disaffection was said to exist, the attempt of a few disappointed individuals to organize a Liberal movement, aroused the Republicans and soon made them a unit. One district, supposed to have been very much disaffected, was polled throughout, and the result showed an increase of fifteen per cent. over the heaviest Republican majority ever given in that county. Since the opening of the campaign in Allegheny county, not only has all indifference disappeared, but the Republicans are manifesting an energy and spirit quite unusual thus early in the canvass. The work of organization goes on rapidly, the laborers are at their posts, and by October there will be such a solid front of Republicanism, supported by thousands of honest Democrats, as will put to route the forces of the Confederate party, mustered under that miserable leader, BUCKALEW.

THOSE most familiar with the New York dry goods trade, predict that it will be unusually late this fall. The unprecedentedly hot summer, the extraordinary stampede to Europe and to the watering places, and the tariff changes, are the reasons assigned. Buyers have been holding aloof, in order to secure the advantage of the reduced duties, but thus far they have been disappointed. Prices were by no means reduced to the extent of the tariff reductions, for the reason that the rates of gold had advanced to a point nearly covering these reductions. The general advance in prices of commodities in Europe compelled importers to pay full rates for goods, and in many cases the the usual discounts were withheld. Country buyers, therefore, having anticipated a material reduction, bought very sparingly of the new invoices, and in some lines of goods concessions were made to them that were scarcly warranted, in view of the high price of gold. Western merchants purchase only to meet actual wants, and this extreme caution renders trade dull. Should this feeling continue, the fall trade will be light; but the movement of the grain crops, and the return of cool weather, will have a stimulating effect; and inasmuch as the West and South are unusually bare of goods, and the proceeds of their crops will enable them to purchase, a brisk trade is confidently expected. The season may be short, but it is thought that it will be fully up to the average of former prosperous years.

THE attempts of the Confederate press to excite the hostility of our Israelitish fellow-citizens toward the Republican candidates, on account of General GRANT'S expulsion of certain Jewish traders from the military lines in Mississippi during the war, and of Senator WILSON'S allusion to the Jewish race in his righteous excoriation of Senator BENJAMIN just prior to the secession of Louisiana in 1861, are everywhere being met with the contempt they so richly deserve. The Hebrew press generally denounces this appeal to religious prejudices, and cites numerous instances in which members of that race have been appointed by President GRANT to responsible and honorable positions under the government. "No danger," says a leading and influential Jewish writer, "is to be apprehended at the hands of a party that has solved such great problems in the interest of humanity, and emancipated a race and made them equals before the law." This is every way true, and will unquestionably be so considered by the majority of his co-religionists when they come to vote. The appointment of General SALOMON as Governor of Washington Territory, of Mr. WOLF as Registrar of the Land Office, and of Mr. PIZZOTTO as Consul to the Danubian Principalities, is sufficient proof of the fact that the President is without the slightest bias or prejudice against this class of citizens, and it is exceedingly gratifying to note that it is almost unanimously so regarded among them.

MR. ANDREW D. WHITE, a member of the St. Domingo commission, has published a card correcting the misstatements made by Mr. SUMNER relative to the treatment of Mr. DOUGLASS by the President. He says that President GRANT attached two secretaries to the St. Domingo commission, selecting GEN. SIGEL and FRED. DOUGLASS—the latter having been chosen notwithstanding several white men desired the appointment. Orders were then given, known to proceed from the President, that Mr. DOUGLASS should be treated as honorably and be provided for as comfortably as the most favored persons in the expedition. He sat at table with the commission on the voyage, and was treated in all respects as well as the best. During the stay of the commission at the Dominican capital, DOUGLASS lived at their house and sat at their table. This treatment continued until they embarked upon the Potomac steamer, when DOUGLASS was not permitted to dine with them. The commission were not aware of the refusal until they had taken their seats and missed Mr. DOUGLASS. On inquiry they learned he had been refused admittance on account of his color. The commissioners remonstrated in vain, when all immediately connected with them left the table. On reaching Washington, both SIGEL and DOUGLASS left for home. It was then that the commission were invited to dine with the President, and Mr. WHITE has no doubt that, had SIGEL and DOUGLASS been in the city, they would have been included in the invitation. Mr. WHITE expresses great surprise that Mr. SUMNER should have so grossly perverted the facts in the case.

GREELEY AND BULL RUN.

People who have recovered from a severe illness, or who have been relieved from a violent paroxysm of pain, are seldom able to recall with any accuracy or distinctness the precise sensations from which they suffered during the attack. They are somewhat of the nature of that "secret or hidden music" for which NERO said the artistic world has no respect. It is almost or even quite as difficult to recover or revive the full effect produced upon the mind by an event of a very alarming or distressing kind, while, doubtless, we retain a general impression of the pain caused by the occurrence, the details of incident and circumstance, which at the time combined to produce an overwhelming sense of wretchedness, have vanished from memory forever, and it is only by a direct and laborious effort, and by the use of external aids, that we are able in some imperfect measure again to realize horrors which, when experienced, seemed indelible. In the attempt to realize them we involuntarily look back upon the calamity through the softening and consoling events by which it was followed, and thus fail to see it as it appeared at the time. These rather trite remarks have occurred to us in consequence of an attempt to reanimate and live over again an old experience—the mortification, alarm and anxiety with which all patriotic Northern hearts were filled and almost crushed by the reports of the first battle of Bull Run, fought on the 21st of July, 1861.

Such an exercise of the historical imagination has become the duty of every good citizen, as it is absolutely certain that Mr. GREELEY, who asks the American people to make him their President, was responsible for the bootless slaughter, individual misery and national ignominy which were the immediate consequences of that battle. The people everywhere, who read the *Tribune*, at once, on hearing of the disastrous defeat, suspected that by its idiotic cry of "on to Richmond!" the authorities at Washington had been forced to make a premature attack upon the rebel lines. But their wrath and indignation were mitigated and restrained by two considerations. In the first place, the people, at least the more intelligent portion of them, were unable fully to believe it possible that their rulers in Washington, and especially General SCOTT, could have yielded to mere newspaper clamor, and taken so momentous a step in defiance of their own better judgment and knowledge. Hence the popular feeling as to the *Tribune* editor's martial eagerness did not, after the catastrophe, rise above indulgent contempt, while there was a decided and growing tendency to judge LINCOLN and SCOTT with great severity. It is perhaps fortunate for all parties that the facts of the case were not then known throughout the country. When their publication could do no national harm they were fully divulged, and within the last few days General SCOTT'S military secretary, Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON, has given them to the public in an authentic form; with the view of illustrating Mr. GREELEY'S character and services. At the first meeting of the cabinet, after the battle, General SCOTT bitterly reproached himself for what he called his own cowardice in not resigning his command rather than *allowing* a battle to be *fought* against his long-tried judgment and experience, and declared he was any coward, I was the coward," the grand veteran declared. "The President," says General HAMILTON, "was deeply moved, and being a kind-hearted man, took the blame on himself for not yielding to General SCOTT'S earnest and sage advice, *but*, said he, *"the cry of 'On to Richmond!' was too much for me."* Mr. GREELEY, therefore, is responsible for our first defeat."

We have said above that the indignation of the people was softened by two considerations. One of them has been mentioned, and the other was the memory of the sympathy with which, but a few days after the battle, the cockatoo-like shriek in which the *Tribune* knight of the quill had expressed his martial ardor. The people, glowing with patriotic enthusiasm and longing for decisive action, naturally sympathized with language which seemed to promise an end of suspense. Ignorant of the small details of passing events, ignorant of the degree of preparation for resistance made by the insurgents, and knowing that great multitudes of volunteers, with weapons, had been gathered at Washington, the people, of course, desired to hear a song as possible that something had been done for the suppression of the rebellion. By all professional public instructors, qualified by their duties of their office, popular impatience was certain to be one of the greatest perils of the time. To allay popular impatience, to inculcate upon the people of the North the duty of trusting in their chosen rulers and commanders, and of quietly waiting until their raw soldiers could be drilled and instructed in the use of arms—this was the work devolved by the emergency upon the editor of the *Tribune*, as upon every other man in the country to whom the people had been wont to look for guidance. As we are not inclined to doubt GREELEY'S patriotism or honesty, we doubt not that his failure to perceive and to do his duty in the premises was the mere result of ignominious incompetency in history, ignorant of the art of war, ignorant of the conditions upon which the efficiency of an army is dependent. GREELEY, no doubt, really thought, in his simplicity, that the fresh men assembled near Washington already formed an army ready for action. Forthwith he became an editor GREELEY had been despatched on the subject of which he knew himself to be as profoundly ignorant as it was possible for him to be of war, and yet he had succeeded in gaining applause, and even in inducing multitudes to adopt his dogmas. Deriving his views and convictions touching the right method of dealing with the rebels from the depths of his moral consciousness, he knew them to be sound, whatever histories and other rubbishy books might say about tactics and the inefficiency of raw recruits, and he repeated his cry, we may be sure, without the slightest misgiving as to the inspiration of its source. Of one thing he was certainly confident—namely, that he for his part desired just then to see the rebels defeated and scattered; whereas, with a sort of charity, as characteristic of the man as his arrogant sciolism, GREELEY had begun to suspect Mr. LINCOLN and his advisers of lukewarmness in the cause.

Honest admirers of Mr. GREELEY'S good traits and meritorious activity sincerely regret that they have not been permitted to forget the discreditable parts of his career. But as he asks the people to make him their President, it is the manifest duty of every citizen to study and judge the whole man, his defects as well as virtues; and his agency in causing the terrible disaster at Bull Run is worthy of attention, not so much in view of its individual importance, as because it very strikingly illustrates the unfavorable side of his mind and character. We trust that readers, by the aid of books as well as memory, will recall the disaster, and look at it thoughtfully in connection with Mr. GREELEY'S claims and pretensions.

IT is to be hoped the committees having the matter in charge may push with proper zeal and energy the preparations for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to be held in this city on the 17th of next month. Responses to the call continue to pour in from all quarters, and judging from present indications the reunion will be one of the most magnificent and imposing affairs that ever took place in this country. To the number of eminent speakers who have already signified their intention of being present, there is now to be added the name of Hon. A. J. GARFIELD of Ohio, who will deliver two addresses on the political situation, in Allegheny and this city, on the 15th and 17th proximo, respectively. The danger to the Confederate cause which the St. Louis *Republican* foresaw and dreaded before the contest had assumed definite form, has taken place. The opposition has so shaped the issues at stake that the loyal feeling which fought the rebellion into its last ditch is again of necessity aroused, and every one may be sure that in just the degree in which the former rebels are enthusiastic for GREELEY will the veterans of the national cause all over the country rally around the banners of GRANT. Let Pittsburgh give the heroes of the Union a welcome to be remembered their whole lives long.

WHILE some of Mr. GREELEY'S most prominent supporters are advocating his election on the ground that it would "be the precursor of the gradual extinction" of those amendments to the organic national law which secured the emancipation and enfranchisment of a race, the young King of Spain honors himself by issuing a decree providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies, making lovers of liberty everywhere rejoice. That Spain, in a great measure, caught this contagion of freedom from the United States, there can be no doubt. Other causes may have contributed to the result, but our own example unquestionably helped largely to bring it about. ANDREW SHARES GREELEY.

THE new French loan is the largest known since public credit became a resource of civilized states.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

If the Plantamour comet is producing all this heat, we trust that the great scientist will not plant any more of the same sort in this part of the physical universe.

A Massachusetts boy was recently bitten by a snake, and since that time, says the New Bedford *Mercury*, he has "acted in all manners like a snake, darting in and out of the house, trying to crawl through stone walls, and performing in other ways too fearful to record."

The tobacco crop of Missouri for this year is estimated at 30,000 hogsheads, against 18,000 hogsheads last year. The St. Louis *Republican* attributes this large increase to the stimulus afforded by liberal premiums offered by the Tobacco Association.

The curious phenomenon of regelation can be exhibited by placing a block of ice on a netting of fine wire. The ice will be melted by the wire, and passing down through it, will become frozen in a mass again below the wire. A simple wire can, in a similar manner, be drawn slowly through a block of ice, which unites again behind the wire, finally showing no sign of having been cut at all.

A photographer who has lately set up in business in New York announces on his sign that he is the "Presidential photographer to the next President of America." It is understood that he has been negotiating with Train.

There is a colored woman in Louisville who was bitten by a mad dog thirty years ago, and has had periodic paroxysms of catalepsy ever since. These paroxysms seize her regularly about twice a month, and during their prevalence she barks like a dog, and wrestles around the floor in a lively manner, but touches no one.

A photographic marriage certificate is the latest novelty. It is provided with receptacles for the photographs of the bride and bridegroom and officiating clergyman or officer of the law.

Connecticut, "the land of steady habits" and of "blue laws," has given up her attempt to prevent the sale of liquors, and passed a stringent license law in the stead of the repealed prohibitory act.

Leading medical authorities have come to the conclusion that no one need dread consumption, the great scourge of the country, if his lungs are only nourished on good air during every hour of life. The breathing of a pure air a few hours each day will not keep off the terrible destroyer, but the lungs must have this kind of air as often as nature requires it, which is all the while.

A number of New York young ladies, who are in the habit of riding on horseback in Central Park, have announced, through the papers, that they will be present at the entrance next Saturday, at three o'clock, in bloomer costume, and invite any other ladies who are in favor of riding astride a horse, instead of sideways, to meet them in similar costumes.

Germany is making extensive preparations for a new war. Her fortifications in various localities are being enlarged, and a large amount of money is being spent upon them. It is not known just where Bismarck will strike next; but it is evident that he will not be caught napping in any emergency.

The Californians are becoming reconciled to the domiciliation of the Chinamen, and acting on the old maxim of "what cannot be cured must be endured," are beginning to make John more endurable by teaching him to discard some of his objectionable peculiarities.

An aged and exemplary umbrella has been opened for the admiring world to gaze upon, in New Bedford. It has attained the age of one hundred and fifteen years, and in all that time has never been lost, borrowed or stolen. What a record for an umbrella!

A combination of Chicago capitalists have bought up real estate on the "west side" amounting to upwards of a thousand acres, at a cost of $1,752,250. A "boulevard" two hundred feet wide is to be at once laid out.

The new constitutional amendment just declared adopted by the people of Virginia is silent on the subject of usury and interest, and it will therefore be hereafter in the power of the General Assembly to prescribe any rate, however high or low. Instead of being regulated by the organic law it is hereafter to be regulated by statute law.

Between thirty and forty of the best Florentine and other Italian masons, who are familiar with the construction of the fire proof edifices of their own country, have made arrangements to emigrate to St. Louis, and are invited to build similar structures there.

A new steam drill, capable of boring a hole eight inches in diameter, has just been introduced in the anthracite regions by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. It will bore further in one day than a dozen men with the old drills could drill in a month.

Manufacturers of blast furnace machinery every where are driven to their utmost capacity, and more work is ordered from the different shops for general distribution than can be turned out in twelve months.

A large portion of the famous Marshfield estate of Daniel Webster was sold at auction a few days ago. It comprised one hundred and fifteen acres of land, sloping down to the broad Atlantic, which the great statesman loved so well.

The number of children in the United States under five years old is 5,013,345, of which 2,597,887 are male and 2,717,456 female. The male children, from five to nine inclusive, are 2,437,442, and female 2,377,271; total, 4,814,713. The number of male inhabitants of all ages under twenty-one is 10,050,663; female, 9,976,907; total, 20,026,570.

There is a well in Indiana which keeps time like clock-work. At precisely two o'clock night and day, it throws up a jet of water. It is now over a thousand feet deep, and is still being bored with a view to ultimate oil.

Botanists are endeavoring to introduce and acclimate a plant of New Granada, which will be a valuable acquisition to manufacturers of ink. The juice or sap is at first of a reddish tint, but in a few hours becomes intensely black. It may be used without preparation.

The government of M. Thiers is really going to concede the right to open hells for gambling, at the French watering places and elsewhere.

Henry Ward Beecher says: "Love makes a free preacher." He probably means it makes some of the preachers too free.

Every State Geologist in the Union, except two, will attend the scientific convention at Dubuque.

Here is an evidence of the effects of the proposed prohibition of emigration from Prussia to the United States. German immigration to New York last month was 11,335—an increase of 2,616 over the corresponding month last year.

The officers of the Coast Survey and the Naval Observatory are engaged in a series of very exact observations to determine the precise difference of latitude and longitude between Greenwich and Washington. The cable is being used in these calculations.

An Otsego county justice, a short time since, so far forgot the dignity of his office as to get drunk. When he became sober he arraigned himself before himself, reprimanded the "prisoner" severely for his disgraceful conduct, and compelled him to pay a fine of ten dollars or be inprisioned for thirty days. The "prisoner" paid the fine to the "justice," who in turn handed it to the poormaster.

The latest instance of unnatural affection is that which is said to have existed between a boy and a big rattlesnake down in Tennessee. According to the story, the cow was wont to lie down at the foot of a tree while the snake would milk her in the most natural way in the world. He has been killed and the cow is saved.

The iron ore trade of southeast Missouri is said to be never more active than at present. New banks are constantly being opened and old ones worked with increased vigor, and but for lack of transportation a much larger business could be done, as the demand is far above the ability of the owners of ore banks to meet.

A cutler announces that his blades will never tarnish. Ah! if so much could be truthfully said about our young city blades.

An English member of the bar in Madras, British India, pretended to become a convert to Mohammedism, and at once gave his Christian wife the company of a harem of dusky beauties. She naturally complained, but the law could do nothing. The plea of change of religion was a bar to all criminal prosecution. The authorities are now considering the expediency of making it unlawful for a married Christian to change his religion.

Gen. Franklin, of the Colt's patent firearms manufacturing company, who has recently returned home from Europe, brought with him an order from the Prussian government for the manufacture of 80,000 improved Chassepot guns, to be used with metallic cartridges. The work is to be completed in four years, and the price will be about one million dollars.

The ladies at Long Branch, have established a society for the suppression of "poker." All married gentlemen not in their rooms by eleven o'clock are hunted up by the society in a body.

And now Rhode Island has followed Connecticut in adopting the western idea of temperance reform. The Legislature has passed a license law, placing the issue of licenses into the hands of county commissioners upon the recommendation of selectmen or in accordance with the votes of towns, putting the price at from $100 to $500, and requiring of each licensee a bond of $1,000.

THE CAUSE OF MISSIONS,

Ordination of a Missionary to Japan.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It was my privilege to attend the ordination of Mr. M. L. Gordon to the work of the Gospel ministry. Brother G. is under appointment from the American Board of Missions to labor in Japan.

The services took place in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Waynesburg, Pa., Tuesday, August 6th. Preparatory examination in theology commenced at 1½ P. M. Trial sermon by candidate at 3 P. M., from Rom. 10: 13, 14, 15. Subject—Missions. The speaker presented, first, arguments for missions, and, secondly, reviewed objections urged against this work of the Christian Church. The discourse was one of plainness and power.

At 7:30 P. M., a large congregation had assembled to witness the ordination services. The sermon was preached by Rev. A. B. Miller, D. D., President of Waynesburg College, from Acts 22d ch. and 21st v. It was a very able effort, and seemed to be greatly appreciated by the audience. Rev. Dr. Sigler, of Pittsburgh, presided in the ordination services, and delivered the charge to the candidate in a very impressive manner. The entire service was one of unusual solemnity, and will be long remembered by those present.

Bro. Gordon is a native of this county town. He served three years in the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania regiment, and was a brave, gallant soldier.

The young man is eminently qualified for the work upon which he is about to enter. Having graduated with distinction from Waynesburg College in the class of 1868, he immediately entered Andover Theological Seminary, graduating from that institution June 28th, 1871. The last year was spent in a medical school in New York city.

While in the theological school at Andover, the thought of entering the foreign field came before him for final settlement. Being a young man of calm, sober judgment, this subject could not be dismissed, pro or con, at once. He must examine the ground upon which he stood, his motives; were they selfish or were they promoted by the Lord of the vineyard; were his intellectual capacities such that a foreign language could easily be made his own, and he a skillful teacher therein of the great truths of the Gospel; would he be prepared to meet and overcome the subtle theories of the heathen philosophers and agnostics; were his spiritual endowments great enough for the self-sacrificing life of a man of God among those who were destitute of a knowledge of the true way to happiness here and hereafter? These and kindred thoughts must be settled before he could feel that the finger of Providence pointed him directly to the foreign work.

It is presumable, at least, that every young man in attendance at an institution of sacred learning has this question before him. "Does God's providence indicate that the foreign field is to be my place of work?" Under the earnest, loving appeal of the missionary in the field, the agents at home, or the enthusiasm of classmates, many a young man has allowed his feelings to almost overcome his judgment. Not so with Bro. Gordon. He felt that none of these things influenced him until he was fully persuaded in his own mind that a field of labor was mapped out for him on the other side of the globe.

For some time this obstacle was in the way. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He desired very much to enter the missionary service through the employ of his own church. She had no representative in the foreign field, and it was quite uncertain when she would be ready to equip and send men to this work. When, however, Pennsylvania Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church moved forward in this matter, by voting to co-operate with the American Board, he was greatly encouraged by seeing every impediment against his going moved out of the way.

I distinctly remember how joyful he was when he left Andover. All the energies of a fruitful mind were now turned into this one channel. As President of the Society of Inquiry in the seminary, a society to promote the spirit of missions among the students, he wielded quite an influence for good on this subject. He wrote articles on the subject of "missions" for his own church paper, in order that a greater feeling in this department of Christian work might be elicited.

And now the Church has his example, his going, to ponder over, as well as his urgent appeals. The earnest prayers and hearty sympathy of the membership of the Pennsylvania Synod, and we believe of the entire Church, will go with this young brother and his wife to the foreign field.

He is to sail from San Francisco August 31st. He has already left his home and friends in Pennsylvania.

It is designed by the American Board that he be stationed at Robe, Japan, in company with Rev. D. C. Greene, her first missionary in that empire, and Rev. J. D. Davis, sent out last year. Brother Gordon has a host of warm friends in Southwestern Pennsylvania, who will watch with interest his movements "in the far off land."

CLASSMATE.

PERSONAL.

The last "eccentricities" which correspondents bring to light with regard to Joaquin Miller's youthful years are that he once "hooked" a horse and shot the constable who pursued him through the thigh. This story, taken in connection with the poet's canard as to his being in Walker's expedition, goes far to prove him a "liar and horse-thief," as Mr. Greeley would say.

Emil Gustave Degaret, the greatest German actor of this century, died last week at Dresden, in his sixty-ninth year. He was called the Garrick of his country, and exercised for nearly fifty years past an important influence upon the development of the German stage.

The bestowal of the degree of LL. D., by the University of Michigan, upon Benson J. Lossing, is a deserved tribute to one of the most industrious and distinguished of American historiographers.

Joseph Jefferson writes to his surgeon in Baltimore: "My eyes are improving from day to day. I only use my glasses when the sun is shining brightly, and I am writing to you without them."

The celebrated Viennese astronomer, Dr. Weiss, has been sent to the United States by the Ministry of Education to visit and report upon the observatories and other great astronomical establishments in that country, with reference to the proposed establishment of an observatory at Vienna.

It is announced, as if it were news, that the leading orators of the French Commune, Alix and Babic, are insane. If they weren't, they wouldn't have been chosen to lead and represent.

Mrs. Matthews, the mother of Vice President Coltax, is dangerously ill at his home in South Bend. She has been in declining health since her return from Washington in June.

Maggie Mitchell has gone into the basket business. In addition to swaying one with rockers, containing a "Little Barefoot," she inspires Long Branch breezes from a basket phaeton.

President Thiers, recently said that, in his opinion, King William of Prussia was an abler man than Frederick the Great; that Bismarck was greater than Cardinal Richelieu, and that Field Marshal Moltke was the most eminent strategist that ever lived.

Henry Ward Beecher has declared against total abstinence, which he thinks may be all very well for some, but not so good for others, one of whom he is which.

Mrs. Gertrude Winder, widow of Brigadier General Winder, who commanded the American forces at the battle of Bladensburg, has been awarded a pension, in accordance with the act of February 14, 1871. She is now a resident of New York, and ninety-four years of age.

A charming widow, Mrs. Marsh by name, reputed to be very rich, met her fate at Long Branch on Saturday evening, and was led to the altar a blushing bride on Sunday. There's business for you! Well may the happy groom exclaim, like Alexander, *Veni, vidi, vici!* He went there on Saturday a lonely bachelor, and left on the early boat Monday morning a happy and proud benedict, taking with him the most charming widow at the Branch. The groom is Mr. J. D. Banghardt, of Jersey City, a politician of some prominence in New Jersey. He was introduced to Mrs. Marsh at a ball on Saturday evening, and seemed to be very devoted in his attentions to her all the evening. On Sunday he attended her in bathing, and it is supposed her neat-fitting bathing dress, which served to heighten the attractions of her harmonious form, won his too ardent affections, for shortly after the event they were understood to be engaged.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that the funeral of Juarez was a most imposing spectacle. The corpse was interred in the Pantheon. The streets and houses were draped with mourning, and the procession bore numberless emblems of grief. Fully seventy thousand spectators lined the streets along which the cortege passed. An address was made by Minister Nelson on behalf of the diplomatic corps.

AN interesting computation has just been made by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, designed to show the relative standing in the money markets of the world of the credit of the French and American governments, as indicated by the success of the recent French loan and the market value of our own securities. The full dates desirable are wanting in respect to the French loan, but assuming it to run twenty years, the net interest realized to the investor, at 84.50, the price fixed would be 6.3 per cent, while the interest upon the present gold value of United States 5 per cents for the same time is 5.18 per cent., and comparing the loans upon the basis of perpetuity the United States would still be able to borrow at 5.12 per cent, while the French must pay 5.92. In other words, the borrowing power of the United States is very considerably better than that of the French government.

THE advance in the premium on gold is checking business in some descriptions of foreign merchandise. Buyers expected lower prices to follow the tariff changes, but the rise in gold more than counterbalances the reduction in the duty, and, in many instances, prices rule higher than they did before the 1st inst. Importers cannot afford to lower prices while gold remains at its present rate of premium, and the distributive trade in the absence of pressing consumptive requirements refrain from making purchases. The result is a dull trade with prices strong, but sustained only by the high premium on gold.

FROM WOOSTER, OHIO.

Three New Railroads Projected—Citizens Investing Largely—The Small-Pox Excitement Over—Fearful Ravages of the Disease—The Dead Buried at Midnight—Alleged Inhumanity—Touching Incident—An Afflicted Past r.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WOOSTER, OHIO, August 8, 1872.

Our usually quiet city is now considerably excited over the prospect of three new railroads. Many of our prominent citizens have invested largely in what is known as the Wheeling route, and also in the North and South roads. Should any or all of these roads be built, Wooster will reach a population of over thirty thousand in ten years, and will then rival her sister cities in the interior of the State.

Wayne county contains the finest agricultural land in the State, and with more railroads connecting it with the great centers of commerce, east and west, the rich resources of the county will be developed. Our wealthiest fellow-citizen, Mr. Quimby, has set a noble example by offering ten thousand dollars per mile to build the Baltimore Road through the county. All classes have subscribed liberally to these improvements, and the cry is "more railroads."

The small-pox excitement has died away. There being only a few cases in the city. The terrible plague was brought here by a vagrant showman named Bolles. During the excitement there was a perfect panic; the streets were barricaded, the schools and university were closed, and whole families fled in dismay to the country. Never has Wooster experienced in so brief a period such a stagnation of business. Half a million dollars would not compensate business men. The poor suffered as usual in such instances. The dead were buried like dogs, at night, without ceremony, all of the clergy except the Episcopal and Roman Catholic having fled. A melancholy interest is connected with the Best family, five of whom died with this fell disease. The following touching incident is related by the grave digger of the burial of Miss Mary Best, a beautiful young lady of sixteen summers. The day of her interment was to have been the day of her marriage. She was buried at midnight, there being only two persons at the funeral. They say that as they were lowering the coffin into the grave a flock of birds, more humane than the people, flew to an adjoining tree, and after uttering a few plaintive notes departed. Fathers and mothers tended their own children. The Rev. Mr. Pepper, pastor of the Methodist church, and five of his family were all down at once. The parsonage is situated at what is known as the "Five Points" of Wooster, right opposite the residence of the man Bolles, who brought the disease to the city. The reverend gentleman appeared for the first time in twelve weeks, before a large congregation, last Sunday. He read the Scripture from memory, and preached without notes, the small-pox having damaged his eyes. The audience was unusually large and sympathetic.

Contrary to the expectations of many, the preacher made no allusion to the pestilence of which he became so near a victim. It was hoped that he would at least either confirm or deny the reports of cruel treatment received at the hands of his flock. It is well known that his elder son wandered on the streets of the Christian city of Woos er for two weeks, almost without food and often without shelter. For carrying some necessaries within five hundred yards of the parsonage he was threatened with arrest by one of the city Councilors. The lad was finally cared for by a *humane* sinner.

WE HAVE received a copy of McPherson's Hand-Book for 1872, "being a Record of important Political Action, National and State, from July 15, 1870, to July 15, 1872." This is a very valuable publication, indispensable to politicians of every party. The volume contains two hundred and forty pages octavo, double column, handsomely bound in durable cloth, and of size and shape convenient to carry while campaigning. In variety, scope and interest of matter it surpasses all political guide books hitherto published. Price $1 50, post-paid, to any part of the country. Address (inclosing money, check, or money order), Geo. Frs. Dawson, P. O. Box 963, Washington, D. C.

THE New York *Bulletin* expresses the belief that the government is preparing a Mexican camp. A part of the programme is said to be to sound the Mexican government upon the proposition for a joint military occupation of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, with a view to the mutual protection of the lives and property of citizens of both countries, which in due time will be followed by negotiations for a transfer of the whole territory to the United States for a few million dollars.

The Chicago *Times* wonders and wishes it knew who first invented the game of ball. The game was never invented at all, but came into its present form by a process of evolution from the time when the first monkey threw the first cocoanut.

Medicinal Poisons on the Wane.

The patriarchs took no mercury, no bismuth, no iodine, no bromide of potassium, no strychnia, no quinine. Happy old gentlemen! they did not even know of the existence of these "specifics," and yet they lived until it seemed as if Death had forgotten them. Their medicines were herbs and roots. They have left this fact on record, and the world seems to be now taking note of it and returning to the first principles of medication. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable restorative of the day, is also most popular. Thousands of persons who only a few years ago believed implicitly in all the poisons which figure in the pharmacopia, now pronounce this palatable tonic and alterative an all-sufficient remedy for dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, bilious complaints, headache, intermittent fevers, and all the ordinary disturbances of the stomach, the liver, the discharging organs and the brain. The case is not far distant when most of the powerful and venomous drugs now so recklessly administered by practitioners of the "heroic" school, in cases that might easily be controlled by milder treatment, will be utterly discarded by all philosophical physicians. As it is, the thinking public, who are generally ahead of the professionals, have already put the dangerous preparations aside and adopted Hostetter's Bitters in their stead as a safe and excellent household medicine, adapted to almost every ailment except the organic and deadly contagious diseases. For more than twenty years this famous restorative and preventive has been annually strengthening its hold upon public confidence and it now takes the lead of every advertised medicine manufactured in this country.

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. For Governor, JOHN F. HARTRANFT. For Supreme Judge, ULYSSES MERCUR. For Auditor General, HARRISON ALLEN. For Congressmen at Large, LEMUEL TODD, GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD, CHARLES A. ALBRIGHT. For Presidential Electors at Large, ADOLPH E. BORIE, JOHN M. THOMPSON. For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention, William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 10, 1872.

Money is in good supply for short paper, and is readily placed at fair rates when character will justify. Four months, commercial paper is not in favor with banks, as they all seem disposed to place themselves in position to be masters of the action when the fall demand commences, and promises to be active. From the statement given below, the Eastern banks seems to be running down, although they can all be abundant. Of the New York market the *Post* of that city says:

"Some ease still prevails in the call loan market here the rates are 2@4 per cent. For time accommodation the market is reported, and commercial is dull, the little demand there is being for late or paper that matures before October 1st, are few sales of this character under 7 per cent, gh choice names pass in some instances at 6 @ 6. Four to six months paper the rates for ordering, the present quotations being 7@8 per or the very best. The country banks are buying er, and prefer to lend their balances at the rates current on call loans. The greater part of per which they hold matures before the 15th of ober, which shows that they are husbanding ir funds for the autumn market."

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the ving quotations of Government bonds w York to-day, as furnished them by ooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.
onds of 1881	118½	118½
Bonds of 1862	116½	116½
Bonds of 1865	116½	116½
Bonds of 1865	116½	116½
Bonds of 1865 (new)	115½	115½
Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾
Bonds of 1868	115⅝	115⅝
	112½	112½
	112¾	112¾
	113¾	113¾

The statement of the New York associated banks, received by wire this afternoon, shows a heavy loss in reserve:

Loans decreased	$5,736,900
Legal tenders decreased	491,100
Specie decreased	$6,228,000
Circulation decreased	8,859,500
Deposits decreased	24,200
Reserve decreased	$6,884,000

Showing an actual loss in reserve of $5,237,700, and in face of this heavy loss the loans have increased $958,300.

The new $100 greenback is thus described: Letter on upper left corner; beneath is a portrait of Lincoln; on lower left corner are the figures "1" in the center are the words "The United States will pay to bearer one hundred dollars." Below is a small vignette of the Goddess of Liberty, the right upper corner "100," surrounded by a wreath, crowned with stars, who is holding a scale in her left hand, which is balanced by a sword in her right. Below is a female with her left foot in a basket, supported by a shield, and a letter's plan.

The following table shows the prices of Pittsburgh stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 10, 1872.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
	115½	115	115	115	115	115	115⅛
	71	71	71	71	71	71	70⅝
	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
	92	92	92	92	92	92	92

THE VERY LATEST.

NORTH CARO INA ELECTION.

The Greatest Political Victory Ever Won in the State.

The New Party Fight Under the Black Flag, Aided by Tammany—Republican Gain Over Seven Thousand.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A Greensboro, N. C., dispatch states that Judge Settle addressed a mass ratification meeting there last night. He claimed they were celebrating one of the greatest political victories ever achieved in North Carolina. The new party, with no name, had declared that as North Carolina went in August so would go the Union in November, and it made a better fight than it ever will be able to make again. It fought, however, under the black flag, observing none of the rules of honorable warfare, aided by Tammany, money and emissaries skilled in all the arts of manipulating registration books, ballot boxes and election returns. In spite of all, however, the Republicans had elected Caldwell by 2,000 majority, and the executive department of the State will be in the hands of an honest man for four years, although by gerrymandering the Democrats have elected a majority of the Legislature. In regard to himself he believed he was fairly elected to Congress, but the refusal of the right to vote to hundreds by the Ku-Klux and Tammanytes in his district leaves an apparent majority for his opponent. He claimed that the Republicans gained over seven thousand votes in the recent election, mostly among the white people of the western part of the State. He reviewed the past history of Greeley, and said the colored people of the South will not support him, as they saw in him one who might trade away his lifetime principles for the Ku-Klux vote. Under Grant's administration peace had been brought to their fireside, hundreds saved from murder and thousands from scourgings. He closed with an eulogy of President Grant.

Disaster to an Eastern Coast Steamer—A narrow Escape.

PROVIDENCE, August 10.—The steamer Bristol collided with the British bark B. Rogers, from Dublin, for orders, at anchor in Newport. The bark sunk and the Bristol made the landing at Newport and started for Fall river, but the water gained so fast that she was beached on the Rhode Island shore.

The bark Rogers, with which the Bristol collided, is loaded with iron, and was at anchor. The steamer cut a hole of six feet into the bark. The end was held there until the crew of the bark got aboard the steamer. When the steamer got clear of the bark the latter sunk instantly. The Bristol will probably be got off the beach in a few days.

Reports of passengers on the steamer Bristol are to the effect that no sail was put over the bow to stop the bark, and only a fortunate circumstance prevented a most grave disaster. The masts of the bark sunk by the Bristol are above water and a light is affixed to one of them. At the time of the collision the steamer was running sixteen miles an hour in a dense fog. After leaving Newport the pressure of steam opened the state-room, her hold filled almost immediately and she was obliged to be beached, before going nine miles, to prevent her sinking. When run ashore she had three feet of water on the cabin floor, and when the passengers were taken off the water was six inches deep on the main deck. Among the passengers were Rev. Mr. Hollister, Jas. H. Buchanan and Wm. Defrees, of Indiana, Mrs. Sieberth, of Washington. Otto Erlbach and wife, of New Orleans, and a large number of other Western and Southern people. The owners of the bark will claim damages of the Narragansett Company, of which Jay Gould is President.

A WRITER in *Appleton's Journal* argues very strongly in favor of ladies riding horses "manfashion," and says: "Assuming this position, then, to be well taken, there is a word or two to be said of the accessories for riding *en cavalier*, and these embrace in themselves no small portion of the advantages to be gained by riding astride. The long, dragging, fluttering, flying 'habit' is to be discarded, of course. Even an ordinary skirt, despite the example of Madame Gamarra, will not do. What is to be worn instead? That is ready to hand—the very dress. Ugly, unsightly and unfeminine, if it has been presented to us by pedestrians, on horseback it is not only pretty and pignant, and is just what we want. It is the so-called bloomer costume. With a very full skirt falling a little below the knee, Turkish trousers gathered at the ankle, a neat, high gaiter, or zouave bootee, and a jaunty riding-hat and plume, we surely have a riding-dress that for style, completeness, comfort, ease of management and relief—mounted or dismounted—from the two-handed embarrassment of the trailing habit, cannot be surpassed.

THE Bangor *Commercial* is responsible for this: "A few miles from the Katahdin iron works is a log cabin in which some meat was stored; but a large bear who happed round fearing that it might spoil before cabin, thought he might as well have a taste himself. Accordingly he cautiously approached the hut and tried to push the door open, but failing in this he went to the windows, which were closed by shutters, and removed one from each side of the cabin, for the sole purpose no doubt of making good his retreat, for instead of from one window he could then jump from the other and so escape. He then went and took a piece of meat and departed as he came. This game also cleverly performed that the owners of the cabin, who were concealed in the bushes near by, let the old fellow depart in peace."

EVERY one is complaining in London that it becomes more and more difficult every day to make both ends meet. London was once a cheap place for residence, but now everything is very dear there except clothing, and that is growing dearer. No one can live on what was sufficient two or three years ago; the consequence is that those in receipt of wages are universally hard pushed and are asking for an advance. Some sixteen hundred omnibus drivers and conductors are asking for more wages, the letter-carriers threaten a strike, and all the mechanics are in a state of ferment. But the condition of the clerks, small traders, professional men with small incomes and annuities, is even more painful. A sovereign is worth only about 14s. as compared with its purchasing power a few years ago; and he who had £200 a year in 1862 is now no better off than if he had only £140.

SEASIDE loiterers are now enjoying what is called "the height of the season," and enjoying it to the utmost, too, if there is any reliance to be placed in the letters of the correspondents. It is true that matrimonially the season is rather a failure, and there is much more flirtation than formal engagement going on in the dim, shady walks, and more bouquets than solitaire rings exchanged on the gravelly beach. But the season is very gay and jolly, the assemblages are sufficiently fashionable and cosmopolitan, and the weather is not too hot for comfort.

MR. JAMES BROOKS, in his recent book of travels, thus describes a Japanese theater: "I went to the theater the other night in Kanagawa—a big institution with no seats, but with rails to lean on. We all squat. The natives leave their penny and two penny straw shoes at the door, near the tin box, and take tickets for them as we take tickets for our hats and coats. It was a very funny sight to see four or five hundred shoes ticketed with wooden straps attached to them, the straps written over in Japanese characters."

The intense cold of last winter proved so destructive to the high-bush blackberry that it is feared will not be a half a crop of that luscious fruit. In localities the bushes were almost entirely destroyed.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

August 11, 1872, 2 P. M.

Stations.	Depth, Feet.	Rise, Inch.	Fall, Feet.	Fall, Inch.
St. Paul	....	0	0	0
Fort Benton	....	0	0	0
Omaha	9.0	0	0	2
Davenport	....	0	0	0
Leavenworth	....	0	0	0
Keokuk	3.0	0	0	1
Cairo, Ills	14.0	0	0	1
St. Louis, Mo	12.6	0	0	1
Pittsburgh, Pa	7.8	0	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	6.1	0	0	4
Louisville, Ky	3.11	0	0	4
Memphis, Tenn.	10.9	0	0	9
Vicksburg, Miss	....	0	0	0
Shreveport, La	....	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	1.10	0	0	0
New Orleans, La	....	0	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Above low water mark.
New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 11.—River five feet eight inches and falling. Arrived—Granite State, Pittsburgh.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 11.—River falling, with four feet scant in the canal and two feet scant in the chute. Hot and showery; mercury above 90. Arrived—Shamrock, Cincinnati; Cahella, Cairo; Arlington, St. Louis. Departed—Arlington, Cincinnati; Shamrock, Memphis.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 11.—Partly cloudy, with rain last night and this evening. The river has fallen five inches. Port list: Up—W. H. Brown, Kanawha Belle, Petrel No. 3 and Nashville. Down—Tarascon and Bowling Green. All had light trips.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 11.—Arrived—Pauline Carroll, New Orleans; Quickstep, Evansville; W. Cowen, St. Louis; Eva, Ouachita river; Belle Vernon and Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Mary Poe, Red river; Emporia, Paul Jones, Mary Boyd and Julia, St. Louis. Departed—Pauline Carroll and City of Helena, St. Louis; Glencoe, New Orleans; Belle Vernon, Cincinnati; Quickstep, Evansville; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Eva, Paul Jones and Emporia, Louisville; Mary Poe, St. Louis. The river has fallen thirteen inches. Clear and warm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—Arrived—Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; St. Lake, Jefferson City; City of Chester, Memphis; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Lowis, Kansas City. Departed—same. River falling slowly. There was a heavy rain this afternoon.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 11.—Clear and hot. River falling rapidly. Arrived—Clarksville, Little Rock. Departed—R. C. Gray, Cincinnati; Emilie Labarge, St. Louis; Pink Varble, Louisville; Colorado and John Kyle, St. Louis; City of Cairo, Louisville.

OBITUARY.

Demise of the Mother of Vice-President Colfax.

SOUTH BEND, IND., August 11.—Mrs. Mathews, mother of Vice-President Colfax, aged sixty-seven, died at half-past four o'clock this afternoon. The cancer that has afflicted her for five or six years has been very malignant, and more than once the fatal signs of approaching dissolution have appeared, but new remedies, sought for by her family in every country, have kept its ravages at bay, and the unwearied nursing of her husband and family have undoubtedly prolonged her life. Last winter, however, she grew worse, and since her return from Washington has steadily declined, suffering great agony much of the time. She will be long remembered at Washington as having presided at her son's receptions during his Speakership, while he was a widower. She was then the life of the social circle; brilliant in conversation for one of her years, and universally beloved and honored. Her end was peaceful and without much suffering. Her funeral obsequies will take place on Tuesday afternoon.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Names of Distinguished Soldiers and Statesmen who will be Present.

Our resident committee on preparations for the forthcoming National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held in this city on the 17th of September next—the anniversary of the battle of Antietam—have been officially notified that the following distinguished soldiers and statesmen will be present, and will address the convention:

Gen. Walter Harriman, New Hamphire.
Gen. Julius White, Illinois.
Gen. Edwin S. McCook, Dakota.
Gen. M. D. Leggett, Ohio.
Gen. John S. Severling, Illinois.
Gen. E. F. Noyes, Ohio.
Gen. C. C. Abbott, North Carolina.
Gen. John Gurley, Indiana.
Gen. Denis F. Burke, (Irish Brigade), New York.
Gen. Horace Binny Sargent, Massachusetts.
Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin.
Gen. R. J. Oglesby, Illinois.
Gen. Jas. S. Negley, Pennsylvania.
Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut.
Gen. John H. Logan, Illinois.
Gen. J. F. Averill, Minnesota.
Col. David Branson, Pennsylvania.
Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, New York.
Gen. Jas. A. Garfield, Ohio.
Gen. T. P. Christopher, District of Columbia.
Major H. M. Dalrymph, New Jersey.
Gen. Benj. F. Butler, Massachusetts.
Major Willard Bullard, New York.
Col. B. F. Morgan, New York.
Col. L. E. Dudley, Wisconsin.
Gen. C. C. Carpenter, Governor of Iowa.
Henry Wilson, Massachusetts.
Gen. Jas. F. Rusling, New Jersey.
Gen. David Vickers, New Jersey.
Gen. Joshua T. Owen, Pennsylvania.
Gen. John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
Gen. Jas. A. Ekin, Pennsylvania.
Gen. Wm. McMichael, Pennsylvania.
Gen. C. L. Buffington, Pennsylvania.
Gen. Thomas C. Fletcher, Missouri.
Gen. Chas. Crufts, Indiana.
Gen. Adam E. King, Baltimore.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

Permanent Organization of a Grant Club.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the Eleventh ward assembled in the school house on Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. F. Slagle, who read the names of the following officers appointed by the Committee on Permanent Organization, which were heartily indorsed:

President—Harry W. Oliver.

Vice Presidents—Dr. A. G. McCandless, Wm. McCutcheon, S. B. Cluley, C. H. Love, Samuel Bandon, M. Arthurs, Jno. Lippincott, Jacob Brown, R. J. McGwen, Jas. Kennedy, Capt. Wm. Evans, W. N. Paxton, George McCallum, Jr., D. Thompson, Faris Barley, Robert Moore, Jno. Rook, John Finley, L. Peterson, J. B. Smith, Henry Henk.

Secretaries of the club and also of the Executive Committee—B. F. Kenneday, Andrew N. Martin.

Executive Committee—Max. K. Moorehead, Wm. C. McCarthy, Wm. B. Hays, Jr., James Brackley, Robt. Sproul, Dominic Gallagher, Jos. H. Haymaker, Jno. Wandless, George Norris, Jas. McCune, Richard Tanner, Robt. Reed, Wm. J. Moore, W. K. McClintock, George Woods, Chas. L. McCutcheon, Jacob F. Slagle, Jno. Wilson, W. W. Hill, Geo. Butler, James M. Sleeth, Wm. Robinson, Walter Kirkpatrick, Robt. Brown, James McCune, J. Henry Hoffer, Jas. W. Lewis, A. J. Reynold's, J. T. Smith, Murray Johnston.

Mr. Oliver—On taking the chair, thanked the assembly for the honor they had conferred on him, and spoke briefly, but with force and eloquence on the important issues of the campaign. He was followed by J. F. Slagle, who addressed the meeting for almost an hour in a well timed and eloquent speech for the success of the Republican party. He was followed by other speakers, after which the meeting adjourned, amid the wildest enthusiasm, with three cheers for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

ANOTHER WARNING.

A Young Married Woman Fatally Burned While Kindling a Fire With Oil.

Yesterday morning, another accident occurred, which resulted fatally, caused by the use of oil in kindling a fire. About half past seven o'clock, Mrs. Jones, wife of John Jones, who resides in Hamblin street above Chartiers, Allegheny, arose and proceeded to kindle the fire. The wood being wet, did not burn well, and to assist it she poured oil over it, when an explosion occurred, and she was thrown over her clothing, and soon she was enveloped in flames.

Her screams attracted her husband and a number of neighbors, who did all their power to extinghish the fire, but they only succeeded after she was so burned as to cause her death in a very short time. Mr. Jones, in his efforts to put out the fire had his hands severely burned, and also his feet. Drs. Harrah and Johnson were summoned, and attended the unfortunate couple. Mrs. Jones, who was formerly a Miss Crisp, lived in great agony until half past eleven o'clock, when death relieved her of her sufferings. She was conscious until within ten minutes of her death.

Mr. Jones is a carpenter by occupation, and was employed in the shops of the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. He is about twenty-five years of age, and has been married only since May last. Mrs. Jones was aged about twenty-six. Her former name was Miss Holliday, and her parents reside at Wood's Run. Her sister, Miss Holliday, when she saw the deceased went into convulsions, and is now lying quite ill.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Woman Killed on the Pan Handle Railroad Near Mansfield.

About half past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a woman named Mrs. Farley was run over and killed at Mansfield, a village about seven miles below the city, by the express train on the Pan Handle Railroad. The deceased resided in a house a few feet from the track, and near a curve. A number of small chickens had strayed from the yard and were on the track. Mrs. Farley was in the act of chasing the chickens off the track, when the express unfortunately just turned the curve. The engineer saw the woman as soon as he turned the curve, and gave the usual signal and also whistled down brakes. The deceased either did not hear the whistle or thought she had sufficient time to get off without making haste, and made no effort to get out of the way. She was struck by the locomotive and thrown some distance from the track. She was carried into her house, when it was found that her right leg, arm and shoulder were fractured, and she had received other severe bruises. She survived her injuries only a few minutes.

Justice Hill sent word to the Coroner of the accident, but as he did not answer the dispatch, concluded to hold the inquest himself. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

GREELEY MEETING.

Democratic Rally on the North Side.

On Saturday evening there was held a meeting of the adherents to the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President, in the Allegheny Diamond.

An organization was effected as follows: President, Thos. Farley; Vice Presidents, Malcolm Hay, Capt. J. L. Williams, Hon. Simon Drum, Dr. Jos. Shipman, Chas. McMillan, Jas. Chiverton, Thos. M. Marshall and Hon. John Morrison.

Secretaries, Wm. F. Farley, Wm. Reel, Isaac Stern, Frank Byrne and the reporters of the press.

The speaker of the evening was Jas. H. Hopkins, Esq., who eloquently discussed the State and national issues, giving a resume of the entire political field from a Democratic standpoint.

Dr. Donnelly closed the exercises of the evening by making a short address, after which the meeting adjourned.

Not the Man.

On Saturday morning a man named George Neulett was arrested in Sharpsburg, on suspicion of being the individual who had so terribly beaten Matthias Steiner, near Bakerstown, some days ago. He was brought before Mayor Blackmore, who locked him up for a time, but subsequently more than a dozen reputable citizens appeared at the Mayor's office, and convinced his Honor that Neulett was innocent of the charge preferred against him, and he was released.

REPUBLICAN RALLIES.

Enthusiastic Meetings on Saturday Night.

The Gathering on Fifth Avenue—An Immense Crowd Present—Enthusiastic Meetings in Millvale Borough and Mt. Washington—The People Turn Out and Indorse the Republican Nominees.

On Saturday evening there were three large and enthusiastic Republican meetings held in this vicinity. The principal one was that convened on the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue. A platform had been erected just below the Postoffice steps on Fifth avenue, and eight o'clock found the thoroughfare crowded from side to side, by those interested in hearing the great issues of the campaign discussed. An organization was effected by electing the following officers: President, R. J. Powers, Esq.. Vice Presidents, James I. Kuhn, Jared M. Bush, William McCreery, Thomas Smythe, William Badger, M. D., James Shoeb, B. F. Jones, John McD. Crossan, George Hamilton, Herzekiah Anderson, Colonel John Cavin, John Gripp, John W. Riddell, Esq., Lemuel Goggins, B. B. Brashner and Frank McGowin.

The reporters of the press were appointed secretaries. Just here we would state that the reporters were afforded no facilities whatever for the exercise of their duties.

The speakers of the evening were Messrs. De Camp, Powers and Vannote. The gentlemen discoursed, to an audience of about twenty-five hundred people, the issues of the campaign, which were listened to most attentively by all present, the remarks made being repeatedly interrupted with cheers and applause.

During the meeting the Fourteenth ward Grant and Wilson club, about forty strong, appeared on the ground in their new caps and capes and armed with torches. They were loudly applauded and made a very creditable appearance. They carried a transparency upon one side of which was inscribed: "Fourteenth Ward Grant Club. No Greeley in Ours." On the reverse, "First Organized Grant Club in Penna."

The meeting was a success in every particular and gave undisputable evidence of the determination of the Republican party to fight gallantly this fall for the success of Grant, Wilson and Hartranft and the entire Republican ticket.

On Mount Washington.

On Saturday evening there was a large and particularly enthusiastic gathering of Republicans in front of the office of the Burgess of Mount Washington.

The meeting was organized by selecting the following officers:

President—Hon. T. J. Bigham. Vice Presidents—H. B. Smithson, Jacob Soffel, John Wilbert, Jacob Wilbert, William Halpin and Capt. John Lutz. Secretaries—Louis Hauch and Robert Armstrong.

J. J. Vannote, Esq., was the first speaker, and delivered a most eloquent address, in which he reviewed the records of the two parties now asking the suffrages of the people, and the inconsistency of the Democratic leaders in pursuing the Cincinnati platform. The gentleman was frequently applauded, and would have been interrupted more frequently had he curtail his remarks to reach the mass meeting on Fifth avenue where he also spoke.

Hon. T. J. Bigham was next called upon. In response the gentleman said he did not come to the meeting intending to make a speech, but would say that he was in sympathy with Republicans in the struggle just begun. He would like to hear other parties deliver a speech on the civil record of Gen. John F. Hartranft, and also of his candidator, Mr. Buckalew, as he knew them both personally, and could bear willing testimony to the fact that Gen. Hartranft had made an honest and faithful Auditor General. He heartily endorsed the Republican majority in Mount Washington, as he had only heard of two Greeley Republicans, and even they, he had understood, came into the fold.

John H. Kerr, Esq., was the next speaker and spoke for nearly an hour. He contrasted Grant and Greeley, the candidates for Presidential honors, and alluded to the latter's inconsistency in turning his back upon his life long advocacy of protection to American labor and accepting the nomination of a party in the interest of free trade. He proceeded to answer the charges and calumnies heaped upon the administration, and closed with a eulogy on the Republican party and its leaders—Grant and Wilson—the chieftain and statesman.

Between the speeches the Mt. Washington band discoursed excellent martial music. The Vice-Presidents of the meeting, in Captain H. B. Smithson as chairman, were appointed a committee to enroll those who wished to become members of Central club, whereupon one hundred names were obtained during the progress of the meeting.

The applause with which the remarks of the speakers were received, fully convinced all present that the Republicans of Mt. Washington would do their whole duty at the fall election.

Millvale Borough.

At Millvale Borough there was a large Grant and Wilson meeting held on Saturday evening, at which H. H. McCormick, Esq., was the speaker. The gentleman eloquently discussed the questions before the people, and was frequently applauded. Other addresses were made by gentlemen, residents of the borough, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Republican National and State tickets.

ALL FOR A DOLLAR.

A Son Attacks His Mother—Attempts to Depopulate a Boarding House.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning a man named John Jones (that is his name) came to the residence No. 79 Third avenue, occupied as a boarding house, and entering the apartment occupied by his mother, demanded a dollar. The lady seeing that her son was under the influence of liquor, refused him the money, whereupon he struck her a blow that choked her, and threw her on a bed. The noise in the room attracted the attention of several of the boarders, among them a couple of ladies and Mr. Ben. Folansbee. The latter seeing the state of affairs attempted to take Jones and protect his mother, when the hopeful son turned his attention to the gentleman and struck him several times, manifesting a desire to throw him out of the window. Folansbee's nose in his mouth and leave the impression of his teeth thereon. This turn in affairs disgusted the ladies and they screamed and tried to put a stop to further hostilities, but they were only rewarded with blows and kicks by the infuriated Jones who would, no doubt, have murdered all in the house had not officer Johnson put in an appearance and arrested him. He was taken to the lock-up and committed for a hearing this morning, when probably several informations will be made against him.

STRANGE AFFAIR.

A Citizen Assaulted on Market Street.

On Saturday night J. B. Chatlett was walking along Market street near Fourth avenue, in company with a lady, when some man walking in the rear commanded him to halt. He did obey the summons, when the man closed upon him and placed his hand in his hip pocket as if to draw a revolver. Chatlett, seeing the movement, turned suddenly around the corner of Fourth and Market streets where he stumbled and fell against the window of a clothing store, smashing it to pieces. This frightened the attacking party, and he disappeared. A policeman came along and arrested Chatlett and took him to the Central station house, where he was committed for the night. At the morning hearing, yesterday, the Mayor discharged the accused on hearing from her clothing store men, who wanted somebody to pay for their broken window. What the trouble was about is not apparent, as Chatlett says he does not know the man who ordered him to stop.

Partners Differ.

On Saturday morning a contractor named James Lacock filed a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas, asking that his partner in business, John Stein, be restrained from collecting any money due the firm. Mr. Lacock relates in his bill that he and Stein verbally formed a co-partnership to grade one mile of the Peoples turnpike and plankroad, the partnership agreement being that Lacock should superintend the work and attend to all financial matters—drawing all money and paying all expenses. He alleges that Stein broke the contract by collecting some $700 due the firm; that he kept all of it but $127 92, and he believes that it is Stein's intention to defraud him. He therefore asks the court to issue an order dissolving the co-partnership between them, appointing a person to take charge and dispose of the affairs of the firm. The usual preliminary order was made.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Following is the mortuary report of Allegheny, as prepared by Health Officer Hoch, showing the number of deaths and the causes producing death, for the week ending August 10th: cholera infantum, 9; congestion of brain, 2; marasmus, 2; whooping cough, 2; atrophy, 1; premature birth, 1; remittent fever, 1; consumption, 1; diarrhoea, 1; enteritis, 1; hemorrhage, 1; inanition, 1; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1. Of the above there were under one year, 11; from one to two, 5; from two to five, 2; from five to ten, 1; from twenty to thirty, 3; from forty-five to fifty, 1; from fifty-five to sixty, 2; males, 12; females, 13; total, 25, a decrease of nine from the previous month.

A Vindictive Woman.

On Saturday night a man named Thomas Jones appeared at the office of Burgess Salisbury and alleged that his wife had given him a terrible beating. An officer was dispatched for Mrs. Jones, and she was brought before the Burgess. No sooner did she discover her husband in the office than she attacked him and beat him again. She was then arrested and locked up. Soon after the husband appeared and paid his wife's fine and caused her release. His kindness, however, was but poorly requited, for she had no sooner regained her liberty than she attacked her husband once more. He ran and she followed, but he got away from her, and then the woman went home.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Old Haysville Water-Cure in Ruins—Panic Among the Boarders—No One Injured—Boarders Lose All Their Valuables—Entire Loss About $25,000.

About one o'clock Saturday afternoon a fire broke out at Haysville, a point located about eleven miles below Allegheny, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, resulting in the destruction of the building known as the Haysville Water-Cure. The building had been purchased not long since by Mr. R. R. Robinson, proprietor of the Robinson House, this city, who changed its name to Park Place House, and kept it as a hotel or summer resort.

The flames were first discovered issuing from one of the rooms in the second story, and the building being of frame, the fire spread with such rapidity as soon to envelope the entire structure. There were in the building between fifty and sixty ladies and children, who were boarding here at the time, and when the cry of fire was raised, the greatest consternation prevailed. There were no males about the house except the colored porters, who rendered all the assistance in their power for the relief of the boarders and removing valuables. Not only the hotel was burned, but the billiard room, bowling saloon and gymnasium attached to it were also destroyed, as was the large barn in the rear. The ticket office of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., a short distance from the hotel, was saved. The origin of the fire was from a defective flue.

All the boarders succeeded in escaping from the burning building without injury. They were compelled, however, to stand in a drenching rain which prevailed at the time, as there were no buildings in the immediate vicinity. Two narrow escapes from a horrible death were made. The wife of Mr. John R. McCune, President of the Union National Bank of this city, was lying sick in one of the upper rooms, and after considerable difficulty some of the guests succeeded in getting her in safety from the building. Mrs. McNish, widow of the late senior member of the firm of McNish & Butler, was dragged from the burning structure, having placed herself in jeopardy while endeavoring to save some of her property.

THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

So rapid was the progress of the flames that but little of the furniture was saved. A large mirror in the dining room and a few other articles comprised all that was removed. The boarders also lost considerable, many of whom had removed a large amount of valuable jewelry here. Mrs. McNish, who barely escaped with her life from the building, had made this her permanent home, and lost all her jewelry, silverware and furniture, valued at about twenty-five hundred dollars. These were, however, fully insured. The loss to Mr. Robinson, who owned the building, will be from ten to thirteen thousand dollars, on which he has but three thousand dollars insurance. Mr. Cassel-berry has been completely destroyed by fire before the hotel had got into operation.

It is likely that the structure will be rebuilt at once. When the news reached Mr. Robinson he was making arrangements with an architect to have plans for new buildings drawn. It was his intention to have the old building torn down at the close of the season, and a new and handsome one erected on its site in time for occupancy next summer.

The old building was erected about forty years ago, by Captain Hays, who at present resides within a stone's throw of the ruins. It was erected for and used as a hotel until 1859 or 1860, when it was turned into a water-cure, which was shortly after in full blast. Since then it has been in several hands as a hotel. Last year it was abandoned, and part of the furniture sold at Sheriff's sale. After A few months since Mr. Robinson bought the house, with the grounds, for $16,000, and turned it into a summer resort, and since then it has been filled by some of our best families.

A SHORT RIDE.

A Young Man Captures a Horse and Buggy, and Meets with an Accident Shortly Afterward—The Thief Allowed to Walk Off.

On Saturday evening a young man was driving along Smithfield street in a buggy, when the horse ran away. When in front of M. Ging's cigar store, in the Howard Block, he attempted to cross to try the pavement for a road-walk, but failed to get further than one of the cigar store windows. Through this the horse dashed its head, receiving a shock which knocked it down. The large plate glass in the window was shattered to pieces, as was also the buggy, after several efforts, satisfied the two or three hundred spectators who had assembled that all he knew about driving did not amount to much, as he managed, by the manipulations of the reins, to throw the horse down two or three times. The young man received some slight bruises, and was taken into McClarran's drug store, where his injuries were dressed, after which he walked off, leaving the horse and buggy.

This singular conduct of the young man surprised all present, but the affair was soon explained. Dr. Hechelman's father, who had attended the Republican meeting, hearing of the accident, repaired to the scene, and identified the outfit as that of the physician's. The horse, it seems, had been given to the son by the elder Hechelman, and was kept in a livery stable. The hostler states that while Dr. Hechelman was visiting a patient on Fayette street, the latter stepped into the office and helped himself to the horse and buggy, while the physician was in the house, and drove off. Nothing was known of this wholesale outrage on the part of the son until the accident, above referred to, occurred. This will explain why the young man, after the accident, did not obtain the horse and buggy, but walked off. Dr. Hechelman has made an information before the Mayor, but as the detectives failed to ask the injured man his name, considerable difficulty will be experienced in effecting an arrest. The damage to Mr. McClung's window will reach about two hundred and fifty dollars.

Fatal Results of the Oil Can Explosion.

On Saturday we published an account of the explosion of an oil can in the house of a family named Sibley, on Bingham street, Birmingham. Since then two of the children who were in the room at the time have died. Mr. Sibley's two little girls were aged nine and twelve years respectively, and Mr. Lavelle's little boy was two and a half years old. The eldest of Mr. Sibley's girls still lives. The latter's parents reside next door to Mr. Sibley. At the time of the accident Mrs. Lavelle heard a loud explosion in Mr. Sibley's house, and running in she found the children in the kitchen, all three of them enveloped in flames. Mrs. L. hastily caught up her own little one and ran with him into her house, where the flames were extinguished as speedily as possible. Other neighbors had run into Mr. Sibley's and succeeded in extinguishing the burning clothing of the two girls. Dr. Thomas was summoned, and was present at the house within ten minutes after the occurrence, and everything was done to alleviate the sufferings of the little sufferers. The oldest girl was delirious from the first and no information could be obtained from her concerning the explosion and the accident, and the younger girl was also unable, for the time, to make any explanation. All that was known was that kindling had been laid in the stove ready for lighting a fire. The light seemed not to have been applied to the kindling. The oil can was near the stove, and was blown to atoms. The burning oil was scattered over the room and there was danger of the house burning, but that was fortunately averted. It is the theory of Dr. Thomas and others that the oil can had been brought out to pour some of the contents in the stove, and that the lighted match had been either held too close to the can or else dropped into it. The idea seems to be corroborated by the little boy, the youngest girl had said before she died. Acting Coroner Justice Krehan held inquests when verdicts in accordance with the facts were rendered. There are very slight hopes of the recovery of Mr. Sibley's other child.

Church Dedication.

The members and friends of the Second Methodist Church dedicated their new house of worship, on Twenty-third street, East Birmingham, yesterday. The house is finely constructed, being thirty-five by fifty feet, with a basement for lecture room, and a fine ventilated audience room above, with three large stained-glass windows, the whole costing over $10,000, and finished in the best of taste and style. Messrs. Isaac and T. H. Jackson have taken a very active part in the erection of this building, and contributed $500 yesterday toward liquidating the debt on the house. Rev. G. G. Westfall, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Allegheny City, preached the opening sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. Mr. Keever preached at three o'clock P. M. Rev. W. H. Phipps at 7½ o'clock in the evening. The attendance was very good, and about $1,200 was subscribed toward liquidating the debt on the building. The choir of the First Church, under the direction of Mr. T. J. Prosser, leader, and Miss H. A. Calhoun as organist, led the singing to the satisfaction of all present. At the close of the services the new church was solemnly dedicated by prayer to the service of the true and living God by the Rev. T. H. Colhouer, the pastor of the church, after which the people retired, all well pleased with the first day's exercises in the new church.

The Millvale Trouble.

On Saturday the Millvale borough election trouble was up before court for final disposition. The attorneys interested in the case informed the court that the Burgess of the borough had promised to resign, and that the people would then straighten up their council muddle satisfactorily and fill all vacancies in a legal manner. This being admitted by counsel on each side, no final order was made in the case.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Managers Ellsler and Gotthold will open this establishment on the 10th of September.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

On next Saturday evening Manager Aims opens this house for the season, with a good company, including the old favorite, Johnny Hart.

Varieties Theater.

This house was unable to hold the crowd which demanded admission on Saturday evening. The performance was really excellent. A speech was demanded from Mr. Williams, the stage manager, and all the rest of the entertainment proved most satisfactory to the audience. A good bill to-night, with Gus Williams, the comic singer, added to the attractions.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

LOOK out for the comet.

THERE were no Workhouse cases on Saturday morning at the lockup.

THE Board of Health had no quorum on Saturday, and consequently no meeting was held.

HON. SELUCIUS GARFIELD will address the Republicans of this city on next Saturday evening.

THE Mayor fined quite a number of men and boys, yesterday, for bathing in the river during daylight.

THE people of Port Perry complain of the sticks, at night, of the engines on the Connellsville railroad.

OWING to the absence of W. D. Moore, Esq., the Liberal Republican Conferees will not meet to-day as was intended.

THE rain spoiled the race announced to come off at McKee's Rocks on Saturday. "Pat Ring" and "Annie Collins" will "go" this afternoon.

A BUCK WAGON and an express wagon collided at the corner of Penn avenue and Thirteenth street on Saturday night. Both vehicles were slightly damaged.

A LAD about three years of age, while walking along South Diamond street, Allegheny, fell into a cellar and received severe injuries, Dr. Dick attended him.

AN alarm was sounded shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon from box No. 26, caused by the burning of a bed in a house on Overhill street. No further damage was done.

JUSTICE KERRAN, of Birmingham, has held John Richman, who had arrested for stealing a box containing money and tickets from car No. 12 of the Grimsby line, to appear at court.

THE following were elected Commissioners of Shady Lane and Walnut streets: J. A. Marchand, James F. Richard, Alexander Bates, Samuel M. Lafferty and William W. Fullwood.

A WARRANT was issued on Saturday by Mayor Calhow for the arrest of Frank Wolff, charged on the oath of Henry Jones with the larceny of a silver watch, valued at $40, and a pocket-book.

SAMUEL GLASS gave a couple of policemen considerable trouble, Saturday evening, in arresting him for drunkenness, on Webster avenue. He will settle the bill with the Mayor this morning.

ON SATURDAY a decree was granted in the Court of Common Pleas divorcing Jehanetta Schwein from C. F. Schwein. The reasons were that the libelant had a wife living when he was married to the petitioner.

OFFICER SAYERS arrested David Lewis for drunkenness on Saturday night. The prisoner fought the officer all the way from "the hill" to the lock-up. He was sent to the work house for sixty days' reformation.

THE jury in the case of Mr. Kirkwood a long time delayed, yesterday, to attend the hearing in his case against Flinders, charged with shooting him. His physician certified again on Saturday that he was still too ill to attend the Mayor's court.

THE friends of Frank Adary went out to his farm at Latrobe on the second picnic at that place, on Saturday, and conducted a special train of six cars, handsomely decorated for the occasion. The party had a very enjoyable time until the rain interfered.

FARMERS LARD oil, easily readable telecraph "copy" is so rarely furnished that compositors do not fail to fully appreciate it, and shower blessings upon the considerate operator. Mr. Albert Wells, of the Western Union office, is indeed the "printers friend."

THE Fourteenth ward Grant and Wilson club inaugurated the marching order by appearing at the Fifth avenue meeting on Saturday night, in their new caps and capes, and carrying torches. They presented a fine appearance and elicited much applause.

ABOUT one o'clock yesterday afternoon Luke Martin and John Brady were having a lively fight on Penn avenue, when they came along and arrested them. Hearing this morning, Martin had slept in the station house on the previous evening on a charge of drunkenness.

THE Pan Handle Railroad Company has determined to erect the new bridge across the Monongahela river to connect the Pittsburgh Virginia and Charleston Railroad with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, about three hundred feet below the locks at Port Perry.

IT is really time that the pile of bricks and rubbish in front of the entrance to the house that fell on